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The Library Journal

VOL. 39. No. 5. MAY, 1914

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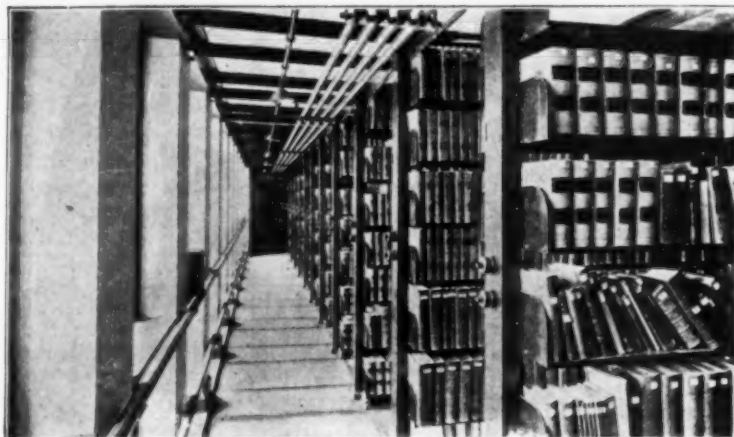
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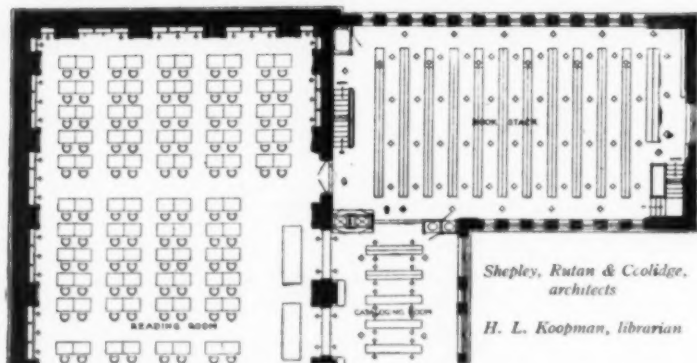
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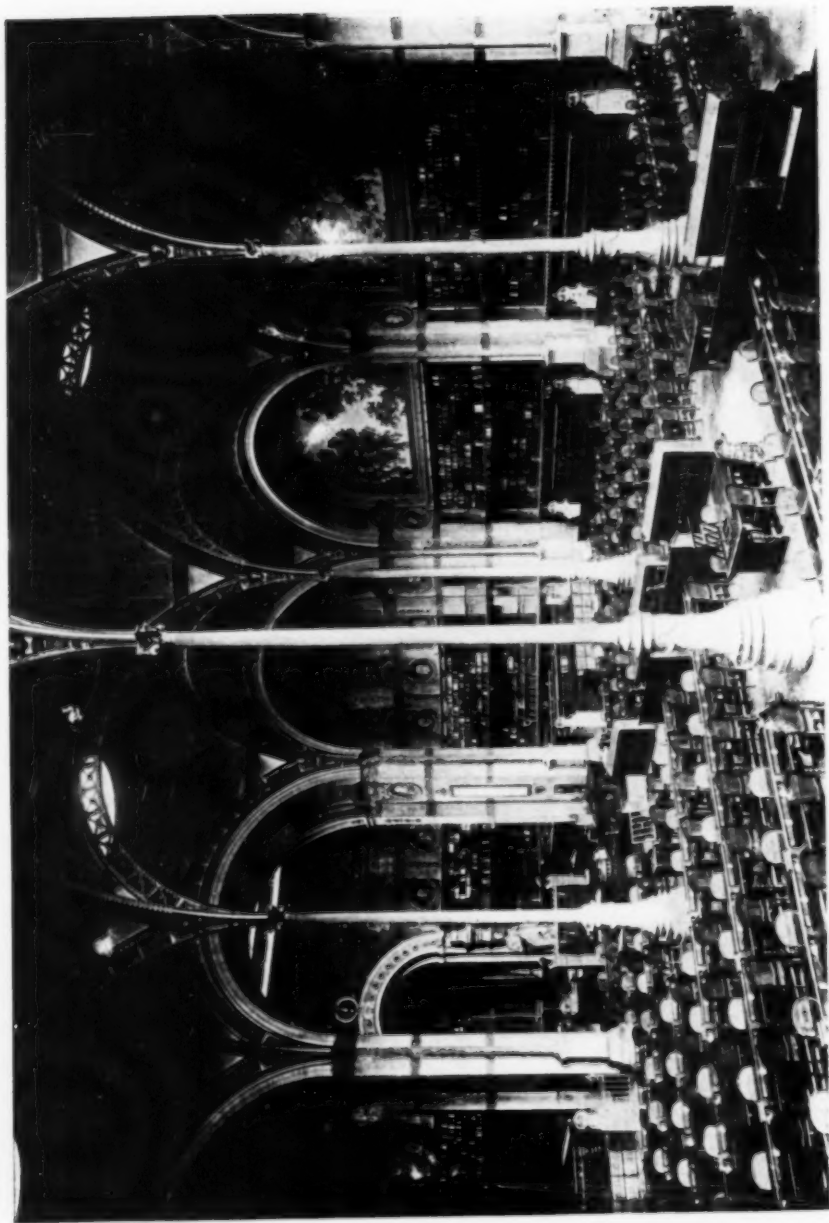
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BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE—MAIN READING ROOM

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 39

MAY, 1914

NO. 5

1914 should be the banner travel year. The Washington conference should be one of the most representative conferences which the A. L. A. has held, for every librarian should know the nation's capital and the Library of Congress almost as a professional duty. The Memorial Continental Hall of the D. A. R. is ample for the largest general session, and the program, summarized elsewhere, should interest and inform all comers. By all means spend a personal quarter for the Washington Standard Guide with its copious illustrations of the Library of Congress building, which should be in every library. Washington is becoming a place of pilgrimage for the nation, and librarians should be able to tell their patrons all about it.

THE alternative of southern and northern routes should entice a goodly number to Europe; the Leipzig Exposition of the Book will be the objective point of both parties, and Theodore W. Koch, of the University of Michigan Library, should be at this writing in Leipzig installing the A. L. A. exhibit. Of this exhibit one of the most interesting features will be the model of the Brooklyn type of branch library, of which an illustration is given in this issue. Both parties should see the magnificent Royal Library at Berlin, now formally opened, at which Dr. Schwenke will make welcome the American visitors. The Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris should be the next objective point, and Mr. Koch's excellent articles upon the French national library, of which the first is printed in this issue, will give adequate preliminary knowledge. Then should come the British Museum, which he has already so well described, and finally the Oxford meeting, from which several of the American delegates will depart on Saturday, Sept. 5, to

take the steamer sailing from Liverpool that afternoon. Those who begin with Washington and follow this round will have seen the four great libraries of the world, in addition to the greatest of university centers with its ancient Bodleian Library. It is certainly worth while to make every effort to utilize in this delightful way so unusual an opportunity for professional equipment.

THE destruction of the Morristown (N. J.) Public Library some weeks since should emphasize the importance of guarding against fire loss in libraries, for which insurance will but poorly compensate. Happily libraries in this country are not subject to destruction by an "arson squad" of militant suffragettes, such as destroyed the Carnegie Library in Northfield, England, though "pyromaniacs" of another sort are not altogether unknown here. A library in a block of business buildings, as at Morristown, should soon be a thing of the past, but the important collection of the old Brooklyn Library in Montague street, which was given to the Brooklyn Public Library system, is in that very danger, pending the completion of the first wing of the central library building, which is delayed by lack of city appropriation. But isolated and "fireproof" libraries are not without their dangers; and there should be fire drills, not only to provide for the safe exit of employes and public, but for the designation and saving of the most important part of the collection, in case of interior fire. Almost every library has special lines or a local collection or individual books which cannot be replaced, and which, whether insured or not, are literally beyond price. The precaution indicated may lead to a salvage of invaluable treasures which might otherwise prove an irreparable loss.

THE storm center of the library world is now at Seattle, where Mr. Jennings' endeavors to get trained assistants, graduates of library schools, have provoked the local mayor into action in defense of neglected taxpayers or their wives, their cousins and their aunts, who seek positions in the library. The majority of the board supports Mr. Jennings, but the mayor is undertaking to remove a woman member who will not do his bidding, and threatens if necessary to remove the whole board. The mayor should next provide the city hospital with unprofessional attendants, who can be hired at much lower salaries than physicians and nurses who have been at the foolish pains of graduating from medical colleges and training classes. The one seems as logical as the other.

THE American Library Association is getting on in years, and its earlier members are enjoying pleasant recognition of long service. Mr. C. A. Nelson, who has been in library service for more than half a century, celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday last month; Mr. W. T. Peoples, of the Mercantile Library, the next oldest veteran still in library service in New York, has passed his seventieth year of age and his fortieth of library experience, and is again at his post after sad months of hospital experience, with sight restored by operations for cataract. The younger generation is also passing milestones, and the library school at Albany pleasantly commemorated the twenty-five years of service which Miss Woodworth, Miss Jones and Mr. Biscoe have given there since their graduation from the school in its earliest years. Mr. Eastman, one of the very early graduates, has already been put on the retired list *cum laude*, after like service, but as is the case with Mr. Nelson, retirement has meant but another phase of library activity. Honor to whom honor is due!

APOLOGY is due Mr. Joseph L. Wheeler, assistant librarian of the Los Angeles Pub-

lic Library, as the author of the interesting paper on "Library publicity," which was printed in the last issue of the JOURNAL, with credit to Mr. Everett R. Perry, of Los Angeles, as its author. The error resulted from the changes at the office desk last year, which have caused us already to make other apologies. Readers of that paper will kindly give Mr. Wheeler the credit it should earn for him.

It is gratifying to note that our Canadian brethren are making progress in library associations, and that a new provincial organization will be represented at the Washington conference. The new development is in Saskatchewan, which has just completed the formation of the Saskatchewan Library Association, the second in the Dominion, which we hope may emulate not only the example but the success of the sister association in the Province of Ontario. The latter province compares favorably with our own banner states in library development, and Saskatchewan may well follow its example. It is of especial interest that the movement originated at Regina, which has taken phoenix-like rebirth since the devastation which occurred while the American Library Association was in session at Ottawa.

THE offices of the LIBRARY JOURNAL as well as of the other periodicals and publications of the R. R. Bowker Company have been removed to 241 West Thirty-seventh street, west of Broadway and four blocks north of the new Pennsylvania Station and of the new general postoffice. The new location is within easy walking distance of the New York Public Library. It can be reached most easily from the Times square subway station or the Thirty-eighth street station of the Sixth avenue elevated line; also by the Thirty-fourth street or Forty-second street crosstown cars as well as by the Seventh avenue and Eighth avenue surface lines. It is hoped that our library friends will find the location more accessible than the quarters occupied for the past year on the east side.

THE BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE

FIRST PAPER: ORGANIZATION AND HISTORY

By THEODORE W. KOCH, *Librarian, University of Michigan*

THE Bibliothèque Nationale has been called at different times by a variety of names. It has in turn been the King's Library, the Royal Library, the Imperial Library, and the National Library. For a long period it was the private library of the kings of France, before becoming a public institution put at the service of the learned of all countries.

Pepin the Short (d. 768) was one of the early Frankish kings who had, it would seem, in his possession a collection of manuscripts. Pope Paul I speaks in a letter to the king of several works that he is sending him. Charlemagne formed at Aix-la-Chapelle a library which seems to have been quite a considerable one for that period. He had at his court a group of copyists who issued numerous volumes. Some of these were kept for the use of the school attached to the palace, or for the use of the members of the imperial family; the others were presented to different monasteries. From the Charlemagne collection came the Gospels written about 781 by Godescalc, still preserved at the Bibliothèque Nationale. Louis the Pious (778-840) also made a collection of manuscripts, but it does not seem to have had any great importance. The copy of the Gospels which he sent to the Abbey of St. Médard de Soissons is to-day at the Bibliothèque Nationale.

One must come down to the time of St. Louis (1215-1270) to find information on books possessed by the kings of France worthy of being noted. The testimony of Geoffroy de Beaulieu and of the confessor of Queen Marguerite are quite explicit. St. Louis had collected and placed in one part of the Sainte Chapelle a real library. He himself sometimes went there to work, and admission was willingly granted to the scholars or the priests who requested it. On his death he left his manuscripts to four religious communities. From this se-

ries there eventually came to the Bibliothèque Nationale a psalter which, after having belonged to Charles V and Charles VI, had passed to the convent of Poissy and from there into Russia, whence it was restored to France by Prince Galitzin.

The immediate successors to St. Louis did not show the same taste for books as he had exhibited. Different works were indeed added by them, but they do not seem to have given serious thought to building up the collection. King John always showed a good deal of taste in his books, and spent considerable time with them during his captivity. He had with him in 1356 at the battle of Poitiers a "Bible historique," which is to-day in the British Museum, and the "Book of miracles of Notre Dame de Gautier de Coincy," which is now at the seminary of Soissons.

Charles V must be considered as the real founder of the library. He is in fact the first to have organized a library not only to satisfy his personal tastes, but also to furnish scholars with the means of work. Christine de Pisan, who had seen the library on several occasions, spoke of the wisdom of the king and of the great love which he had for study and science, shown by the fine collection of noteworthy books and the splendid library which he had of the most notable volumes by the foremost authors. Charles was not content with buying or having copies made of the books which were then the most appreciated; he also had others translated "for the use of the kingdom and Christianity." He is characterized by Delisle as one "who always loved the sciences and honored the good clerics." In 1367 or 1368 he had his books transferred from the palace in the Ile de la Cité to a tower at the Louvre, where he installed them in three rooms, which he had carefully prepared for them. The collection was celebrated as a marvel by all the king's contemporaries. Gilles Malet,

his valet de chambre, to whom he entrusted the care of the books, and "who read surpassingly well, above all others," made an inventory of them in 1373. After the death of Malet in 1411, Jean le Bègue was instructed to make a new inventory. This work was done partly if not entirely by Oudart Boschot. These inventories have been carefully edited by Delisle. They are among the most curious literary monuments of the middle ages. One can see there what were the books most highly prized at that time, and can learn what fed the literary spirit of the learned men of that day. The principal works of antiquity are found side by side with the romances of chivalry. Livy and Sallust rub shoulders with accounts of the Trojan war and the Golden Legend. Books on chiromancy, necromancy and the "moralities of chess" are scattered among editions of Aristotle, Seneca, Euclid and Boëthius. But in spite of its imperfections the library in the Louvre was at that time very useful. The miniatures in the manuscripts and the fine bindings on the books did not prevent the king from loaning them to private individuals, to churches, to colleges and to monasteries. Unfortunately this fine library did not survive its founder. It was, so to speak, pillaged by different members of the royal family who were free to take, "as in an ordinary shop," all the volumes which they might want, and they did not take the trouble to return them. Charles VI showed himself guilty of some negligence, drawing for his own use various books which he never put back. In April, 1424, three booksellers were instructed to place an estimate on what remained of this collection, which was bought by the Duke of Bedford, who took definite possession of it on June 22, 1425, but who transported it to England and later sold it piecemeal. Of the two hundred volumes which it contained, Delisle thought that hardly fifty survive to-day.

Some of the successors of Charles V were equally fond of books, but the collections which they made had nothing lasting and they were always dispersed at their death. Louis XII was the first who tried

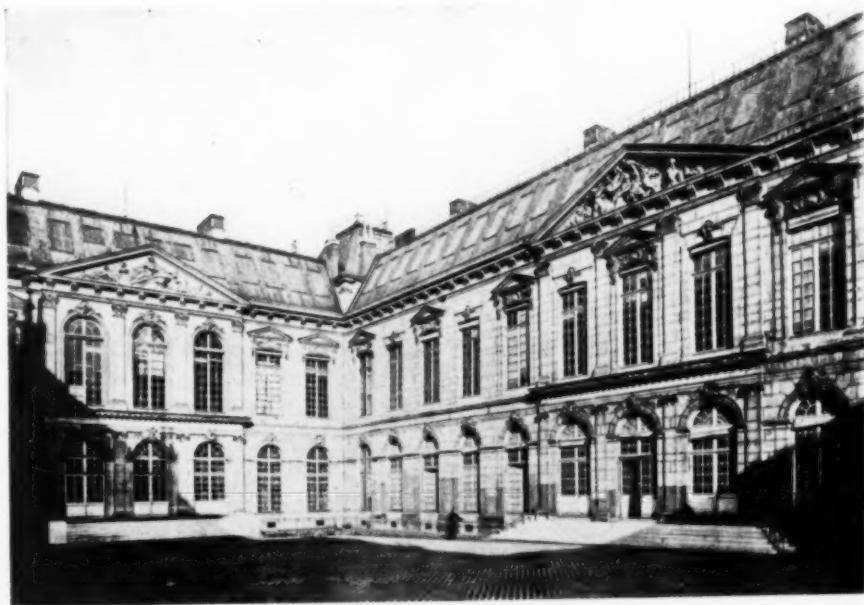
faithfully to preserve the books gathered by his predecessor. He seems to have had the idea that they were not the personal property of himself, but that they formed a sort of public depot open to the savants of France and of other countries. With this idea the foundation of the library was laid.

Delisle has traced with scrupulous care the history of the various collections which went to make up the King's Library. It met with unexpected good fortune. The Italian wars, disastrous to France, were profitable to the library, and the French army, though defeated, was able to bring back from Milan books that had belonged to the Visconti and the Sforza families. Francis I was seized with a passion for Greek manuscripts, and he was tireless in sending out envoys to search for them. His ambassadors at Venice were kept busy collecting or copying them. The library established at Blois by Louis XII was transported to Fontainebleau by Francis I and definitely installed in Paris towards the end of the reign of Charles IX. During the troublous time of the League the good fortune of the library seemed to be in peril. The librarian, Jean Gosselin, tells naively how, not being able by himself to stop the leaguers when the riot ruled, he securely locked and bolted the door, and went to reside at Melun, which was under the protection of the king. Despite the bolt and the padlock there was much pillaging during his absence, and marauders were seen carrying away large packages under their cloaks. President Brisson, who was an ardent book lover, took the library under his protection, but he himself borrowed some volumes which he never returned, and which his widow sold for a pittance.

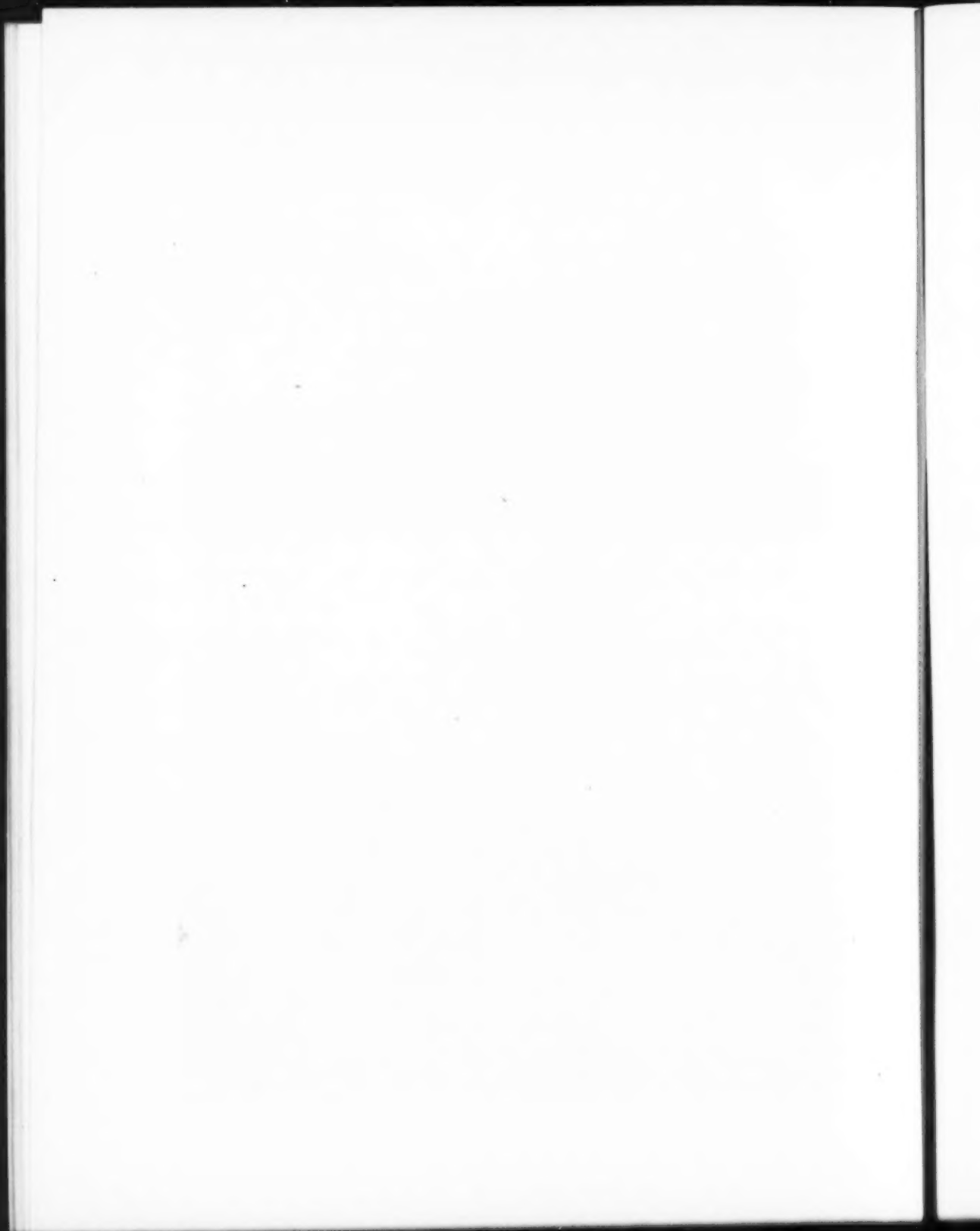
From the end of the fifteenth century the King's Library contained a collection of printed books. Charles VIII gathered a certain number of them which had belonged to the library of the Spanish kings of Naples. Charles VIII and his successor, Louis XII, collected several, which the bookseller Berard had decorated with ornate bindings. From the beginning of the reign of Francis I the collection made



BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE—COURT OF ADMINISTRATION (RUE DES PETITS-CHAMPS)



BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE—COURT OF HONOR (RUE DE RICHELIEU)



rapid strides. However, up to the beginning of the seventeenth century the King's Library consisted principally of manuscripts, in the midst of which the books were thinly scattered. Not until the time of Louis XIII was an attempt made to establish a collection of printed books. This was done by Nicolas Rigault, about 1622, and there were associated with him Sau-maise and Hautin. At the beginning of the reign of Louis XIII the King's Library consisted of (1) an old collection of manuscripts numbering about 2069, of which the classification numerals were at that time written at the head of each volume in Roman numerals surmounted by a horizontal line; (2) a collection, comparatively new, consisting of 2643 volumes, some manuscripts and some printed books of which the classification numbers were inscribed in letters or in Roman numerals not surmounted by a line. In the new collection the books were mixed without any order in the midst of the manuscripts, as one can see from the inventory.

The reign of Louis XIV was marked by numerous acquisitions and by important gifts. The grand monarch interested himself personally in the growth of the library, visited it several times and intervened on several occasions in the administration. Colbert as superintendent of buildings rendered the king services of great value to the library. In 1666 the library was transferred from the Rue de la Harpe to one of his houses in the Rue Vivienne. The first important acquisition secured after the accession of Louis XIV was that of a part of the collection of the Dupuy brothers. This collection, begun by Claude Dupuy and continued by his brothers, Pierre and Jacques, contained more than 9000 volumes and 260 manuscripts, together with a large quantity of legal, historical and literary documents. The printed books and manuscripts were alone included in the gift which Jacques Dupuy, the last survivor, made to the king in 1652. The remainder of the collection, which formed 798 folio volumes and about 39 quarto volumes, were bequeathed to de Thou, who sold them together with his library in 1680 to President

Charron de Menars, in whose hands the collection increased by nearly 600 volumes. His heirs sold it in 1720 to the Procureur Général Joly de Fleury, who in turn passed it on to the library. Gaston d'Orléans presented to Louis XIV books, manuscripts, medals, miniatures, prints, and rarities which he had gathered in his palace at Luxembourg.

During the reign of Louis XIV the library acquired the portfolios of Gaignières, a young man attached to the house of Mlle. de Guise, who had conceived the idea of collecting curiosities of all sorts and of selecting pieces which could illustrate history in general, but especially genealogy and the chronology of the bishops and church officials. He was anxious to possess the portraits of the principal personages and the graphic portrayal of historical scenes. Assisted by his valet and an able designer, Gaignières succeeded in bringing together one of the richest collections of its kind which a private individual had ever possessed. As he grew older he shuddered at the thought that any of his precious collection might some day be scattered and fall into the hands of the ignorant rich, or of mediocre amateurs, and in order to prevent this disaster he decided to present the collection to the king. This he did in 1711, reserving for himself a modest annuity. Gaignières was subjected to the humiliation of having his friend Clairambault put in charge of the collection, and the latter spared him no humiliation. Clairambault, who was also a collector, apparently needed watching himself, as Delisle has noted more than a hundred volumes in the handwriting of Gaignières or annotated by him, which Clairambault had appropriated to himself.

The French Revolution opened an era of prosperity for the library. It brought to it a large number of precious collections, but in such rapid succession and confusion that it was impossible to gather and save all that ought regularly to have gone there. The consequences of the disorder which followed were felt for a long time afterwards. The books and manuscripts which fell into the public domain through the suppression of religious establishments or

the confiscation of the goods of the refugees were gathered into vast storage places opened in different parts of Paris. In 1794 there were at least nine of these. The administration of these "dépôts littéraires" was entrusted in turn to the various commissions and councils which succeeded one another in authority between 1792 and 1798. Thus at least a remnant of the collections which had belonged to the Augustinians, the priory of the Blancs-manteaux, the Carmelites, the Cordeliers, the Abbaye de Saint Victor, and many other religious houses, came to form a part of the Bibliothèque Nationale. The manuscripts of St. Germain-des-Prés which were taken to the library between Dec. 6, 1795, and March 14, 1796, formed a collection of more than 9000 volumes, consisting of Oriental, Greek, Latin, French, Italian and Spanish manuscripts and an enormous mass of papers and documents relating to the work of the Benedictines.

In 1791, the preservation of four or five libraries of the suppressed religious establishments entered into the general plan of a national library to be organized in Paris. Circumstances were against the realization of the plans which had been drawn up for a national redistribution of the treasures which had been gathered in the literary institutions of Paris and the "départements."

Napoleon would have had no difficulty in verifying the inconveniences of the distribution which had been made, and which in many cases was the work of chance. He believed it was possible to remedy this by applying the system of centralization. He seemed to be unwilling to withdraw before any obstacle in the way of making the collections of the Bibliothèque Nationale as complete as possible. He wanted to bring there all the books which it lacked and of which a copy existed in a public institution. In writing of this scheme under date of Feb. 6, 1805, Napoleon said that many ancient and modern works were lacking in the Bibliothèque Nationale while they were found in other libraries of Paris and of the Provinces. It would be necessary to arrange the matter and to claim these books from these establishments, to which should

be given in exchange the works which they did not have and of which the Bibliothèque Nationale had duplicates. As a result of this transfer, if well made, it ought to be possible, said Napoleon, that when one did not find a book at the Bibliothèque Nationale he would be sure that the book did not exist in France. The withdrawal of the books taken from the other libraries for the execution of this scheme, as well as that of books given in exchange, was only to take place when the library was definitely established at the Louvre.

In order to realize the laborious plans, the administration of the library calculated that it would have to take 85,500 works from the collections where the right to execute it was recognized, namely:

12,000 at the Arsenal; 6000 at the Panthéon; 4000 at the Collège des Quatre Nations; 2000 at L'École de médecine; 1500 at L'École polytechnique; 1500 at the Musée d'histoire naturelle; 2000 at the Lycée impérial; 1500 at the Lycée Charlemagne; 2000 at the Tribunal; 3000 at the Corps Législatif; 50,000 in the provincial libraries.

Napoleon's idea was taken up again, at least in part, in 1860, when it was proposed on the recommendation of a commission presided over by Mérimée that, in view of the centralization to be effected at the Bibliothèque Nationale, a beginning be made by exchanges between that library and the libraries of the Mazarine, the Arsenal, Sainte Genéviève and the Sorbonne.

It was fortunate for the library that Van Praet was in charge during the French Revolution. With his remarkable activity and devotion to the interests of the institution, he was able to organize the new service to answer to the needs of numerous readers who began to frequent the library and at the same time to classify the new accessions which had to be put at the disposition of the public. The amount of work that was done between 1792 and 1800 can be realized when one reads of the enormous accessions. During this brief period the number of books was more than dou-

bled by the influx of those which Van Praet had been empowered to choose in the provisional "dépôts" formed by the convention.

The needs of the library were ably set forth in Van Praet's communications to government agents, to whom he furnished lists of desiderata and titles of books to be found in foreign libraries but lacking in the National Library. Many of these suggested titles came into the library as the result of victories of the French army, but one can only faintly imagine the chagrin and desolation of spirit which Van Praet must have suffered when the united powers decreed that the major part of these spoils of war must be returned to their former owners. Then Van Praet showed the finesse of the true diplomat. By clever substitutions he succeeded in retaining for his cherished library a part of these bibliographical treasures.

The provisional "dépôts" established in many of the "départements" were also laid under contribution. Chardon de la Rochette was in 1801 sent to visit them and to select therefrom that which would be useful to the National Library, but he discharged his mission in a slovenly fashion and very little of value came of it. From 1801 to 1806 Maugerard, a former Benedictine monk, was commissioned to gather in the Rhenish provinces the books, manuscripts, and papers which might be useful in the national collection. He made shipments which proved most valuable, including numerous incunabula and, especially worthy of note, the Pfister Bible of 1461.

The above sketch includes the period of large accessions in the form of special collections. During the nineteenth century the library grew systematically, but there were no such large shipments of manuscripts as those referred to above. There were, however, great additions to the department of printed books, noteworthy among which were the one hundred thousand volumes on the French Revolution collected by Labédoyère, acquired in 1863. The Beuchot collection of nearly two thousand volumes on Voltaire, the large Payen collection of documentary material on Montaigne, and

the collection of material on the history of Marseilles are among the notable additions of the latter half of the nineteenth century.

THE LIBRI CASE

During the middle of the nineteenth century the libraries of Paris as well as those of the provinces were subjected to close scrutiny as the result of official investigation into the reputed wholesale plundering of the government collections. The accusations made were given a great deal of notoriety, and as the "procès Libri" occupied the attention of the administrators of the Bibliothèque Nationale for more than a generation, we venture to give here a summary of the main facts of this famous case. "On dit" is frequently the only authority one finds for certain statements in this history.

Félix Ravaisson, as inspector general of libraries, published in 1841 a report on the libraries of the western "départements," which was freely used to show to what extent depredations had been carried on. The library at Tours was reported to consist for the most part of the spoils of cathedrals, monastic and educational institutions, but that it had suffered much from dampness, that many volumes had been pilfered and sold, and that while the manuscripts had been its chief treasure, it was there unfortunately that the losses had been most regrettable. At Angers, where the library was similarly formed from the spoils of eighteen abbeys, most of which had possessed very considerable collections of books, M. Ravaisson found but a small remnant of these former riches. At Nantes the books had been either lost or stolen; at Brest a library of 25,000 volumes had been largely dispersed; at Lesneven and Saint-Pol-de-Léon there were but few traces of libraries formerly extant. A well-known collector in Paris of the middle of the last century claimed to possess a whole volume of autograph letters abstracted from the Dupuy collection. In 1847 Paulin Paris, assistant keeper of manuscripts at the Bibliothèque Nationale, estimated at 20,000 the number of volumes stolen from the library, and at that time to

be found in the book trade or in private collections.

In February, 1846, the prefect of police received and transmitted to M. Boucly, the public prosecutor, one anonymous note and one signed pseudonymously, giving information of thefts from the libraries of Montpellier, Carpentras, and other provincial towns, by which means it was claimed that Libri, the well-known mathematician and collector, had amassed a library worth from 300,000 to 400,000 francs. Libri had brought ridicule upon himself in certain quarters by his researches among old books and rare bindings. The mathematicians considered it an unpardonable weakness, and thought that he was wasting his time in reading the medieval and renaissance authors. Libri's successful career had excited envy. In the Institute he was still an Italian. There was open hostility between him and the *École des Chartes*. When he was appointed a member of the commission to edit a catalog of the manuscripts in the public libraries of France it is said that he refused to accept the appointment if a single man from the *École* were to be on the commission.

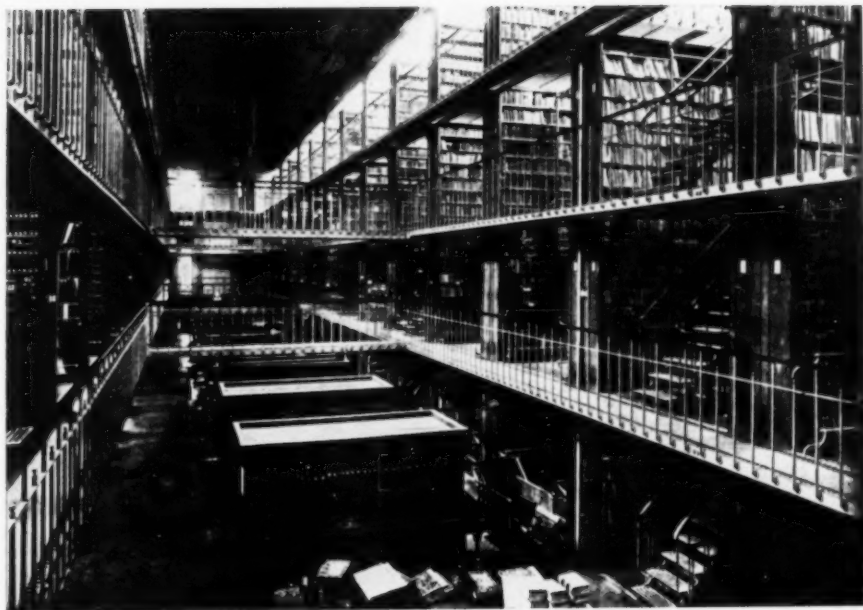
Libri was charged specifically with the theft of a valuable manuscript psalter from the library of Grenoble and of the letters of Henri IV from the library of the Arsenal. After making inquiries through his associates in the various towns indicated and obtaining no evidence against Libri, Boucly allowed the matter to drop; but eighteen months later another anonymous communication was received charging Libri with stealing books from various public libraries, but naming no books in particular. The public prosecutor made a fresh search for evidence, and he embodied the results of his labors in a special report. This report fell into the hands of the provisional government established after the Revolution of February, 1848. Arago, who was one of Libri's chief enemies, was now in power. At an evening sitting of the Academy of Sciences, held Feb. 28, a note was put into the hands of Libri advising him to save himself from an outbreak of public vengeance, and he fled to England. The

journal with which Arago was connected said that his flight made very little difference to the Academy—that there was only one Italian less! Boucly's report was copied in various journals, with comment more or less unfavorable to Libri.

Shortly afterwards the government took possession of Libri's rooms in the Sorbonne, broke open his desk, burned large quantities of papers, and removed many of his books. Some of these were so carelessly moved that five volumes were picked up on the staircase leading to the rooms or in the neighborhood of the Sorbonne. In the act of accusation it was stated on the evidence of two witnesses that one Abry had worked with Libri and two other persons for a fortnight or three weeks erasing seals and stamps on the books. Later when Abry was called to the witness stand he gave evidence favorable to Libri.

A BITTER POLEMIC

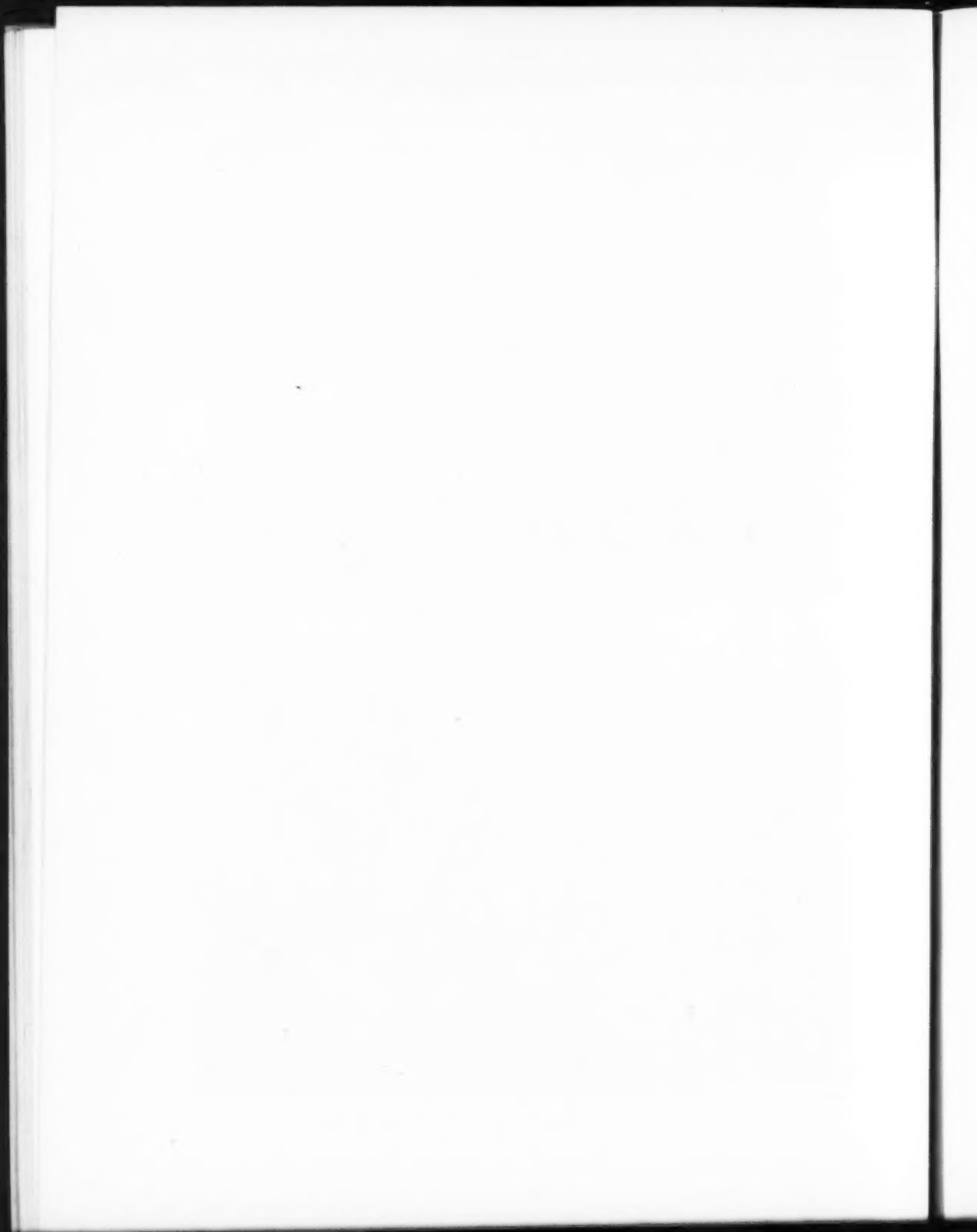
Later in the same year, 1848, Libri published in London a reply to Boucly's accusation, a lengthy document of 115 pages, filled with detail, in which he threw the burden of proof on his accusers. He gave an account of his income and the way in which he procured his library, which was the result of thirty years' collecting. He stated that he received annually 23,000 francs from his various government offices, and that this was supplemented by receipts from his mother in Italy. By living very economically he had for years been able to spend 20,000 francs annually on books. As to his reasons for leaving France, he said that he had been a writer for the *Journal des Débats* and a supporter of Guizot's policies, and for six months before the Revolution the Republican journals had pointed him out as an object for vengeance. He showed how in 1845 he urged upon the authorities of the library at the Arsenal the acceptance of books that he had met with bearing the mark of that establishment, and that the librarian repudiated their "restoration," claiming that he could not ascertain that any such books had been stolen or lost, but he was willing to receive the books as a gift. From Grenoble word came that all



BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE—BOOK STACKS



BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE—MANUSCRIPT DEPARTMENT READING ROOM



the manuscript psalters belonging to the library were still in place. As to the early edition of Theocritus which Libri was alleged to have taken from the library of Carpentras, Libri claimed that it was a regular exchange, in which he gave his own inferior copy of Theocritus with other books worth from 400 to 500 francs, and he printed a letter from the librarian substantiating all this. The Carpentras copy was described in the catalog of the Libri sale, and it was thus that he was known to have had it in his possession. Moreover, Castiglione's "Cortigiano" was missing from Carpentras, and as a copy was listed in the Libri sale catalog, the two facts were associated and inferences drawn damaging to Libri. That the Carpentras copy was an ordinary one worth 20 francs while Libri's was in a Grolier binding and sold for 519 francs seems to have escaped the attention of the public prosecutor. To the confusion of his accusers, Libri was able to publish a letter from the bookseller who had sold it to him. In answer to the prosecution's contention that Libri had the stamps removed from books in his possession, Libri replied that books thus stamped came into the market frequently, that they were duplicates honestly disposed of, and he preferred to have the stamps removed, as the books looked cleaner and neater. In some cases Libri refused to buy books unless the stamps could be washed out or erased. Libri said that a thief would not have published the discoveries which he had made among the rare manuscripts, but he himself published the story of some of his finds in the *Journal des Savants*, 1841-42.

In a letter to M. de Falloux, the Minister of Public Instruction, Libri said that it was a common thing to find books, manuscripts and autographs offered for sale and bearing the stamps of the most famous libraries of France. In order to prove this statement, Libri says that he went to some of the best known booksellers in London in search of books on their shelves bearing library stamps still legible, and also looking out for books with stamps that had been partially removed or wholly cut out.

In four shops, in four days, he claimed to have found eighty-two volumes of this kind, of which the majority came from the Bibliothèque Nationale, the Mazarine, the Library of the Arsenal, the Institute, and other well known establishments of France. Others came from certain Italian collections, such as the Palatine in Florence, and the public libraries of Ferrara and of Parma. Some had stamps effaced or cut out. Libri bought them all and printed receipted bills from the booksellers describing the volumes in question. Libri went on to say that his friends, knowing of his interest in books with library stamps to be found in the stock of booksellers, sent him many examples from the Parisian book shops and stalls. In one shop in Paris, owned by the father of a sub-librarian in the office of the Minister of the Interior, were found one hundred and nine volumes bearing marks of ownership of the most celebrated libraries of Paris and the provinces. In addition, Libri claimed to have found at auctions and in well known book stores several hundred autograph letters which had formerly belonged to French public libraries and national archives, as well as the offices of various ministers and public officials. These, like the books, were then bought by Libri, with every possible formality and safeguard. That there were many interesting manuscripts taken from the Institute library was shown by the appearance in a sale catalog of letters from Napoleon Bonaparte to the president of the Institute, letters from Haydn, Rossini, and Klopstock to officials of the Institute on the occasion of their election to membership. Haenel (*Catalogi manuscriptorum*, 1830) is cited to show that in this bibliographer's opinion several manuscripts had disappeared at this time "because the doors had been carelessly locked."

In his reply to Boucly, Libri stated further that he had proposed to present his collection to the Bibliothèque Nationale under certain conditions, but that the proposal had met with an unwillingness to comply with these conditions, as if they involved an infraction of the rules of the establishment. In the face of these difficulties Libri

had appealed to Guizot, who had spoken to one of the keepers of the library and had received the same answer. The conditions imposed were: (1) that the collection should be kept together in one room bearing the name of Libri; (2) that under no pretext should one volume be separated from another; (3) that within a certain time a catalog of the collection should be published. Libri's friends maintained that it would have been absurd for him to have made such an offer if his collection had been formed by plundering the public libraries of France, as he would thus have afforded a sure means of tracing the pilferings committed. The advocate Lamporecchi said that it was the first time in the annals of criminal jurisprudence that anyone had been accused of stealing in order to make a gift of the stolen object. In the act of accusation it was hinted that the conversation in which this offer was made was a very vague one, and it was stated that if the offer had been made seriously it would have been accepted. Guizot, however, wrote a letter to Libri under date of July 30, 1849, stating that four or five years earlier Libri had proposed to give his library to the national library, providing that it would be kept in special rooms bearing his name. Guizot legally attested this fact with its attendant circumstances.

Naudet, as head of the Bibliothèque Nationale, answered Libri's letter to de Falloux. He summed up Libri's contentions under three heads:

1. All the libraries of France, but especially the Bibliothèque Nationale, had been pillaged.
2. A great many books and manuscripts coming from these thefts had been offered for sale.
3. Private collectors could have in their collections, very legitimately, manuscripts and books taken from public libraries.

Naudet granted that the Bibliothèque Nationale had suffered very regrettable losses, but that the number of books taken was fifty thousand could not be conceded for a moment. This gross exaggeration was due to the statement of Paul Lacroix (Bibliophile Jacob), who claimed that

twenty-five thousand of the books which had been stamped and cataloged, and an equal number of those not stamped and cataloged, were missing from the department of printed books. Later Lacroix explained that by a second category he referred to the books which had never been deposited for copyright purposes, which, as Naudet pointed out, the Bibliothèque Nationale had no legal way of claiming. Libri granted that the custodians did not have the help to make an inventory to find out the losses of the library, but Naudet denied that an inventory was not being made. However, Naudet did not pretend that his colleagues could do the work with the speed with which the checking up was done at the British Museum, where Libri claimed that the assistants read the titles at a rate of from nine to eleven per minute.

A writer, who it was claimed "knew the libraries of Paris perfectly," asked in *L'Illustration* as to "what, for example, had become of all the books which made up the *Inferno* at the Bibliothèque Nationale?" Naudet explained patiently that the *Inferno* was simply a closed case in the printed book department, of which the custodians alone had the key, and in which were locked certain pernicious books and some rarities of considerable money value. He added that the custodians were ready to show the *Inferno* to any one who would present himself properly provided with the legal papers for an inquiry, or even to any one who had a serious intention of investigating, a desire to know the truth and to testify to it. As to Libri's claim that many books stolen from libraries were to be bought from booksellers, in support of which Libri had printed a good deal of testimony, Naudet pointed out that Libri had not observed the first rules of historical criticism, had not weighed the testimony, had not asked himself whether the narrator himself was present, whether he was unmoved by passion, whether he was in a position to see clearly, whether he had told all, had said nothing but the truth, had not contradicted himself or others. One bookseller who claimed to make a sort of specialty of picking up books bearing the Bibliothèque Nationale

stamp was shown to have been denied the moderate price asked for a certain book which he had tried to sell back to the library. The library officials had always refused to authorize any one to buy books back on the account of the library; they granted that they spent a small sum, not more than forty francs a year, in payment for books offered them in good faith by persons who had acquired them from dealers, but they never did anything to encourage traffic in this line.

Achille Jubinal, who had been dismissed from his professorship by the Carnot administration, published in 1850 a pamphlet on an unpublished letter of Montaigne, accompanied by some observations on the reputed large number of manuscripts which had been either abstracted from or mutilated in the Bibliothèque Nationale. He began by telling of some of his experiences in the reading room, where he was denied certain books which he asked for, and he made so many charges and insinuations that another polemic was begun. The administration of the library issued a reply to Jubinal's statement, saying that his estimate of 20,000 volumes stolen from the department of printed books was as valueless as that of Lacroix, who placed the number at 50,000. The source of these estimates was a report by Letronne to the Minister of Public Instruction in 1834, where, by an approximate calculation, it was estimated that there were at the Bibliothèque Nationale 4248 works incomplete, or made incomplete by daily use, by loans, or by mutilations, and that these works represented in the form of sets a total of 33,316 volumes, of which it was estimated it would be necessary to replace 11,530 volumes. However, at the time this report was made, many of these volumes had been claimed from borrowers, others had been found after their death, and a certain number had taken their proper places on the shelves, thanks to the work of classification. This was a long cry from the fable of 20,000 stolen volumes, on which Jubinal had dwelt.

It was further shown that Jubinal was in error when he cited the first edition of

"Cymbalum mundi," 1537, as among the books which had disappeared from the Bibliothèque Nationale. Jubinal had been misled by a statement in the memoirs of Charles Nodier, who said that Van Praet had shown him this precious work. Nodier had confused the first with the second edition, and Jubinal might easily have verified the facts for himself.

As to Jubinal's statement, based on Lacroix, that about 600 volumes had been extracted from the "Inferno" by the young employes of the library, it is stated in the official reply that this collection had never contained more than 150 volumes. Before 1789 there had been indeed a more extended "Inferno," where were put works condemned on account of religious controversies, but during later years, after the heat of these discussions had died down, the books had been put back into the main collection. Under Van Praet's administration there had been a small special reserve of 60 or 80 volumes of licentious works having no bibliographical value, from which possibly some books had disappeared, but from the real "Inferno" it was authoritatively stated that no book had ever disappeared since its inception.

Prosper Mérimée came to the aid of Libri, his fellow member of the Institute, in an article contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for April 15, 1852, for which he was condemned to fifteen days' imprisonment. The judge who sentenced him laid particular emphasis on the following passage: "I should be tempted to believe that an act of accusation is governed by the same principles as a novel or melodrama, where art, not truth, is the main thing. If it is so, I believe I have the right to criticise the act of accusation against M. Libri. I used to write novels myself, and I do not go beyond my bounds in appreciating a work of imagination." Mérimée suggested as a plausible theory by which to account for the bibliographical ignorance and the perversion of the law displayed in the document, that the bibliographical part was the work of the judges and that the legal part was done by the literary commission appointed to assist them.

The prosecution made much of the things found in Libri's rooms—tooling irons, printer's types, and volumes which had been made in imitation of old bindings. If it is a fault to restore books, why, asks Mérimée, were not the binders who worked for Libri arrested? To falsify or repair seemed to the prosecution to be one and the same thing. Mérimée claimed that Libri was so little concerned about concealing the origin of his books that he had them dusted and arranged by assistants from the Paris libraries.

Mérimée said that Libri had sold in 1847 a letter from Aretino to *Paul* Manutius; the Montpellier library had lost a letter from Aretino to *Aldus* Manutius; and the logic of the judge which associated these two events was based on a syllogism like this:

I have lost my cat.

John has sold a dog.

Therefore John has taken my cat.

The logic used in the trial was not:

Such a library has lost a book.

There is proof that this book has been stolen by Libri.

Therefore Libri is a thief.

But the judge, according to Mérimée, argued thus:

Libri is a thief.

Therefore he has stolen such a book.

For this book is lacking in such a library.

Mérimée thought the whole case was a justification for Molière's pleasantry: "The Parisians begin by hanging a man, and then they try his case."

Libri disliked the Jesuits and he believed that the École des Chartes was infected with them. One member of the École, M. Lalande, said publicly to M. Merlin, a sub-librarian at the Ministry of the Interior, that the École des Chartes would not be content until it had had Libri hung. Members of the investigating commission substituted the name of Libri for that of Pierrot in the quatrain:

Aspice Libri pendu

Quod librum n'a pas rendu

Si librum reddidisset

Libri pendu non fuisset.

One of the commissioners is said to have remarked: "Every collector is a thief. That is why the École des Chartes is making a bitter war against all the collectors, and if we could only prove that M. Libri had stolen a little autograph worth a franc our end would be accomplished."

"Libri," remarked one journalist, speaking of the fatal influence of names and making a pun at the same time, "it is exactly that which has ruined him!" *Books* certainly proved his undoing. Had Libri been placed at the head of the Bibliothèque Nationale he might have made an enviable reputation as a librarian. Burton in his "Book hunter" gives the correct psychological view of such cases. "The leaders in the German wars," says he, "often found it an exceedingly sound policy to subsidize into their own service some captain of free lances, who might have been a curse to all around him. Your great game-preservers sometimes know the importance of taking the most notorious poacher in the district into pay as a keeper. So it is sometimes of the nature of the book-hunter, if he be of the genial sort, and free of some of the more vicious peculiarities of his kind, to make an invaluable librarian. Such an arrangement will sometimes be found to be like mercy twice blessed—it blesseth him that gives and him that takes. The imprisoned spirit probably finds freedom at last, and those purchases and accumulations which, to the private purse, were profuse and culpable recklessness, may become veritable duty; while the wary outlook and the vigilant observation, which before were only leading a poor victim into temptation, may come forth as commendable attention and zealous activity."

THE CASE REOPENED

Undoubtedly a great deal of international jealousy and hatred entered into the Libri affair, and political enmity embittered the prosecution. After the heat of the polemic had died down, Delisle reopened the case when there seemed to be an opportunity to regain for the French libraries some of their lost treasures, and he made his researches into the history of some of the dis-

puted manuscripts without any bias other than his firm conviction that Libri had acquired them unlawfully. If there were any doubt as to Libri's guilt, Delisle dispelled it. The occasion for the new investigation was the attempted sale of the Ashburnham collection in 1880. In an official report to the Minister of Public Instruction on the manuscripts of the Earl of Ashburnham, Delisle claimed that Libri never offered to give his manuscripts to the Bibliothèque Nationale, and that he did not even announce publicly in France his intention of doing so. From papers to which he had access in 1883 Delisle showed that Panizzi, who in 1845 was on friendly terms with Libri, had offered to negotiate the sale of the manuscripts to the British Museum. Transactions were originally opened in January, 1846, but they were conducted with such secrecy that the name of the vendor was not known to the board of trustees. In a report submitted to the board on April 25, 1846, it was announced that the owner was a professor at Paris, a member of the Institute, a native of Florence, and author of a history of the mathematical sciences in Italy—which was paramount to naming Libri. When the negotiations fell through, Libri addressed proposals to the University of Turin, but with no better success. The assistant keeper of manuscripts at the British Museum, John Holmes, who was on friendly terms with the Earl of Ashburnham, persuaded the latter to purchase the Libri collection. The earl wished to consult the bookseller Rodd before closing a deal, and the latter was sent to Paris to look at the collection. He took with him £2500, which he was to turn over to Libri for the choice of his manuscripts. Rodd brought back the illuminated Pentateuch and Lorenzo de Medici's "Book of hours." The earl was so delighted with these that he sent Rodd on a second journey to Paris, and as a result sixteen cases of manuscripts arrived from Paris at Ashburnham Place, April 23, 1847. The whole business was transacted amidst the greatest secrecy. Delisle was sure that the earl never suspected for a moment that he was treating with thieves or the receivers of

stolen goods. Later, however, the earl scented fraud, and he wrote to Delisle, June 16, 1869, saying that other manuscripts from the Libri collection contained what he had long suspected to be fraudulent attempts to conceal the true source of property that had been lost or stolen. The earl died in 1878, and his son was later convinced that the fragments of the Pentateuch purchased by his father in 1847 had been stolen from the Lyons library, and accordingly he placed them in the hands of the French ambassador at London to be restored to the city of Lyons. The theft of these fragments must have occurred after 1834 (when the manuscript was seen and described as in the Lyons library), and it may have happened before 1840, the date of Libri's appointment as inspector, but the fact that Libri sold them in 1847 looked very suspicious to Delisle.

In 1879 the young earl offered his father's entire collection to the trustees of the British Museum for £160,000, but when the trustees asked him to make a separate offer of the manuscripts, apart from the printed books, a new inventory was made, and £160,000 were asked for the manuscripts alone. This closed the negotiations for the time being, but in the latter part of 1882 the trustees learned that the entire collection could be bought for the original price, and they asked the Treasury for the money, with the permission to restore to the French government on payment of £24,000 those portions of the Libri and Barrois collections which were said to have been abstracted from French libraries. Delisle had written to the trustees warning them that the Libri and Barrois collections contained many manuscripts stolen from French libraries and falsified, and asked them to take into consideration the very natural desire of the French people to regain possession of monuments precious for their history and for their literature. Delisle showed how the fourteen most ancient manuscripts of the Libri collection were thefts committed during the year 1842 at Lyons, Tours, Troyes and Orleans. The British treasury did not grant the necessary funds for the purchase of the Ashburnham

manuscripts in a lump and so negotiations fell through, but later those manuscripts which referred more particularly to England, namely, the Stowe collection, were acquired for £45,000.

Delisle had written the young Earl of Ashburnham in 1880 that whenever he might offer his collections for sale by auction the French government would reserve the right to attach any such as might have come from a national depository the moment they entered the country. "French dealers and amateurs will be warned," wrote Delisle, "that the collections of Libri and Barrois are full of manuscripts of suspected origin to which the French government is determined to make known its right of property the day when these manuscripts enter France. This consideration will cast a chill over even the English dealers and amateurs; they will know, in fact, that neither they nor their heirs can ever dream of selling in France, even privately, manuscripts procured from thefts that no limitation can cover. Public institutions themselves will be exceedingly reserved. They will hesitate to collect monuments, excellent

in themselves, but to which the name of Libri and Barrois have given a bad reputation. The Libri and Barrois manuscripts have not, therefore, for private collectors or public institutions the value of ordinary manuscripts. Since we now know in what way the collections of Libri and Barrois have been formed, these collections have been stamped with discredit in the eyes of all impartial judges. In purchasing them one should dread to pass for an accomplice of these Barrois and Libris, and to have one's name associated with the names of thieves and forgers whom no one any longer dares to defend." On March 17, 1883, the board of trustees declared that the manuscripts in question ought never to have left France, and by refusing to purchase them they gave the French the opportunity of recovering them. The negotiations in connection with this transaction and the return to France of the most precious of the Libri and Barrois manuscripts were made the subject of a report written by Delisle to the Minister of Public Instruction under date of Feb. 23, 1888.

(Continued in the June number.)

THE WORK OF A LIBRARY INFORMATION DESK

BY RACHEL RHOADES, *First Assistant, Reference Department, Library Association of Portland, Oregon*

LIBRARY JOURNAL readers who studied the floor plans of the Multnomah County Public Library in the January issue may have noticed that "the second floor lobby, which is lighted from an open well, has been utilized for the public catalog and Information desk. Back of the desk is placed in a niche the Lemnian Athena, the genius of the Library. Opening from this hall on one side is the Reference department, at the far end of which are the Map and Art rooms, on the other the Circulation department, and at the end of this room is the School department." Across the front of the building are the Technical room and Administration offices. If the

catalog is the key to the books, the Information desk may be called the key to the Library. Stationing an assistant at the catalog to give unobtrusive help and instruction, as at Newark, is not uncommon. But it is thought that except for the precedent of Providence, R. I., the Portland plan of an Information desk and public catalog between Reference and Circulation departments is unique. This adds interest to the work.

At 9.30 p. m. of my first Saturday I felt as if I had been mentally jumping rope all day. Now the work, though ever varied, seems to have plan. It falls into seven parts, as follows:

1. Welcome to newcomers.
2. Distribution of applications and guidance about the library.
3. Assistance in the use of the catalog.
4. Coöperation with
 - a. Circulation department.
 - b. School department.
 - c. Reference department.
 - d. Children's department.
 - e. Clubs and University Extension classes.
5. Telephone calls.
6. City information and miscellaneous service.
7. Routine work
 - a. Newspaper indexing.
 - b. List making.

The information desk is the first point of contact between the assistant and the ever increasing stream of people coming for books, for study, for answers to specific questions, and for entertainment and instruction through lectures, club meetings and conferences. Prompt welcome is essential. Even a library smile need not become mechanical, for no two people whom one greets are alike, and questions requiring more than a word of direction are seldom repeated.

Fifteen or twenty applications are asked for each day. Half the people are in a hurry and can be depended on to read the rules. Others, unfamiliar with a library, are glad of explanations. Many appreciate bulletins and lecture lists to take away after this first visit to the library. One day a Jewish woman asked how to write A-n-n-a in English. She could only make the Yiddish letters, and a friend had signed her application and transliterated the last name. "I had a card in Helena, Montana. Can I use it here? It's a Carnegie library, isn't it?" Strangers often volunteer words of praise for the beauty, convenience, and resources of the library. Over the telephone came the query, "Was the stone in the library made in Oregon?"

Repeatedly people ask where to return books, where to turn in applications, and where the catalog is. One needs to know the resources of all departments to guide them aright.

The card catalog is a strange tool to one in every four or five, and many who have been shown how to use it pretend ignorance. Others say, "Please help me—you'll find what I want so much quicker than I could." But the young people's independence proves the value of the School department's lessons. Many who look up authors for themselves ask at the desk what subject to look under. Then there are tricks which can be passed on, as "What Smith wrote 'Enchanted ground'?" "I don't know, but we can look under the title," etc. Comparatively few people read through a card to the date of publication. A Y. M. C. A. man asked by number for an old, unscientific book on sex hygiene. In the Reference room I handed it to him, but called his attention to the date—1891,—and when we consulted the catalog he was glad to have Hall's "From youth into manhood" and Ellis' "Task of social hygiene" substituted.

Classification, the meaning of book numbers, and the arrangement of the catalog interest many men. A man who has charge of the card index at the telephone office asked, "Do you file cards in front of the guides or behind them?" I answered behind and pointed out the waste motions which filing in front would involve. He went away with Glibreth's "Motion study" and Emerson's "Twelve principles of efficiency."

Often a book is not in the library, and if it is something which might be a wise purchase the information desk assistant can please the questioner by explaining our request cards. A boy who reads while waiting in the automobile he drives brought in a sheet of Montgomery Ward's book catalog, checked up the fiction we had, and asked for request cards. I discouraged him about McCutcheon, but let him fill out cards for B. M. Bower and gave him Mabie's "Blue book of fiction." He is going to read "Queed," Cooper's "American story tellers," and ask the secretary of the University of Oregon Extension work about courses.

Before going into the Circulation department many people stop to look up

numbers, and ask at the desk where the books are located. The assistant answers by reference to a diagram. Often people are referred thus to a subject, as 793, entertainments, or 811, American poetry. In the lobby is a table bearing the sign, "Lists—take what interests you." When no list has been prepared, one often needs to step to the catalog and suggest two or three books out of the forty or fifty under a subject, which seem best adapted for the questioner. Four books instead of one had to be chosen for a woman whose husband was preparing for an examination for the consular service, who wanted "a book on international law, modern Europe, Latin America and the Far East."

Many people stop at the Information desk for suggestions about fiction, and this relieves the busy assistant on the floor in the Circulation department. A puzzling request was for a novel, "What a butterfly is before it comes out of its cocoon," which proved to be "The chrysalis." Baker's "Guide" is at hand, but it would not have helped the old gentleman who asked, "Do I want to read 'David Copperfield'?" It's an American story about a horse race." "David Harum" was suggested. An annotated list of novels on social service has been consulted frequently. Pathetic needs are told, as of a woman dying of cancer, who wanted her friends to read aloud Elizabeth Stuart Phelps' books, which they could not buy in town. Would the library sell its copies and buy new ones? No, but the ladies could obtain library cards, borrow the books, and have them renewed as long as their friend lived. There is hardly time for these heart stories at the busy charging desk.

The library was a refuge for lonely men on Christmas day, and one couldn't help smiling with the man who said appreciatively, "I'm glad we've got as good a place as this to come." One evening a clean cut fellow asked, "Is your memory good? I want to know who wrote 'Molly Make-Believe.'" Returning from the Circulation department he commented, "Some one else is lonely too. I get blue about once a week, and have read it four or five

times." "Have you read 'Marjorie Daw'?" He had not, and came back presently to gossip about his surprise at the end of the story. "I'm three thousand miles away from home, you see." I hope "Dawn O'Hara" made him feel less blue, for wasn't she "the girl who laughed?"

The high school reading list is kept at the Information desk and often consulted. People are sent to the School department for pictures. Pupils ask for help in rhetoric, as the lad who said, "Did you ever read a description? I've got to write one!" Daudet's "Monday tales" and Galsworthy's "Commentary" were suggested. Camp Fire girls ask for help in choosing Indian names and study up honors in flower, bird or baby books. I like to recommend Jeannette Marks' "Vacation camping," and "The What-Shall-I-Do-Girl."

As the Information desk is part of the Reference service, coöperation is perhaps a misnomer. But there is the closest connection. If a question is stated at the Information desk, the exact book to consult in the Reference room can often be named, and its location indicated on the chart, so that the student does not even need to ask further assistance. Proof that he knew how to use the library independently was given by the man who said, "You should have an alarm clock in the Reference room. I nearly missed my dinner." Then again there is the typical lady who asked, "Now, my dear, if you were going to write a paper on feminism, what would you make your main point?" The concreteness of certain questions makes them funny, as "A book on the culture of crawfish," and "How do you make punch?"

Sometimes the boys and girls stray upstairs. One engaging lad asked, "Say—who was the George Washington of South America?" I hazarded, "Bolivar." "Oh—that's the fellow." And a little girl asked, "Please tell me who Dolly Madison's letters were written by?" Another was curious to know what Mark Twain had to do with writing "Personal recollections of Joan of Arc."

Evening is the busy time. Then one feels the pulse of the community. Lec-

tures, exhibitions and club meetings in the library make one think of a three-ringed circus. Several old men come in almost every evening asking, "Well, what's on to-night?" The day after a stormy taxpayers' meeting came the laconic question, "Where's the fight going to be to-night?" Announcements of University of Oregon, Reed College and Pacific University extension lectures are distributed, and people's attention called to new courses. Coöperation like that between professors and staff in a college library is possible.

Telephone questions which cannot be answered through the catalog, a dictionary, or an almanac, are turned over to the Reference department. "What day of the week was January 3d, 1891?" "Saturday." "Oh, dear, and Saturday's child must work for a living. I don't want to do that!" came the plaintive voice. She would have enjoyed working for her living, if part of the task had been making foreigners feel at home in the library. Work with our new citizens yields many humors and puzzles and human touches, which make information desk work a delight, but all cannot be crowded into a single paper.

Every library assistant needs to keep up with the times. But she who does not would be lost at the Information desk. Theaters, concerts, location of buildings, street numbers, cars to reach the suburbs, free days at the Museum of Art, these are some of the points on which information is asked, or may be courteously volunteered to strangers who are a bit diffident. A map of Portland has been worn to pieces in three months. Some of this miscellaneous service is not strictly library work, but it makes friends for the library so it is probably not mal-employment. A school teacher asked me about library training, and introduced her niece, who took home "Vocations for the trained woman," and wants to study the high school subjects which will help her in library work by and by. A Reed College girl was sent to the Information desk to ask about Girls' clubs. She wanted experience as a leader before taking examinations for playground service, and a library Camp Fire guardian was

able to give her suggestions. An elderly German American woman asked if there was any one here who could read German *schrift*. I made out and translated for her a letter from a German pastor to whom she had written for information about her parents who had fled the country in '48 to escape religious and political persecution. Men of all religions and all political views are welcome at the library, and are even given the use of rooms in which to set forth their doctrines. Many occasional visitors thus become readers.

But the Information desk does not hold one long continued reception. There are quiet morning hours and moments of time for routine work in the afternoon and evening. The *Morning Oregonian* is read and indexed by one assistant. Others index periodical articles, check lists, etc. List-making completes the circle of work, for in meeting people one learns what lists would be helpful, and the examination of unfamiliar books is profitable to help assistants who work much with a catalog from losing the book sense. Interest in people, knowledge of books, and civic sense, mixed with equal parts of common sense, this is the ideal which must be kept in mind at the Information desk.

PAMPHLETS AND CLIPPINGS IN REFERENCE WORK

VISITORS to the coming meeting of the A. L. A. may be interested in the way the Public Library of the District of Columbia cares for pamphlets, clippings from magazines, and newspapers. As in other libraries, pamphlets had been coming to the library for years in large numbers and most of them were relegated to the waste basket, as they could not be put through the regular course of cataloging, for want of time and money. A few found their way to the reference room, where the value of this ephemeral literature was impressed on the minds of the reference staff, particularly in response to the demand for help in high school debates. Much of the material was not found to be of sufficient importance to be regularly cataloged. Be-

sides this we wanted to use it at once, and could not wait for its regular course through the accession and catalog department. The object to be attained was to make it immediately available in the reference room, and to call the attention of the public and also of the staff to the fact that we have such material on given subjects.

The clippings and pamphlets are put in tough manila envelopes, without flaps, $9\frac{1}{2}$ by $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and put into a vertical file in a room adjoining the reference room. When an envelope is full it is withdrawn, put into pamphlet box with drop cover, size 5 by 10 by 15 inches, and a guide card inserted in the file, "See shelves," in the same room, where about fifty of these boxes now stand. The envelopes and boxes, arranged alphabetically, are thus self-indexing.

If the subject matter is new to this file, it is considered carefully and a possible subject heading is suggested to the head cataloger, who makes a decision in accord with the subject work of the catalog. Sometimes the subject is so new that it has not yet appeared in the catalog, which has to be gone over for books on related subjects, and the new subjects are brought out in analytic or main subject entry.

When the subject is decided on, it is written on the pamphlet and typewritten in red on top of a multigraphed card which reads, "For pamphlet material and clippings on this subject consult assistant in reference room."

The entry thus made, and a copy filed in the official and also in the public catalog at the end of all other entries on the subject, may represent one item or twenty or forty or more, as in the case of woman suffrage, or other subjects much debated by school boys and girls.

In some cases the pamphlet is valuable, both on account of the subject and because the author is an authority on that subject. If the Library of Congress has cataloged the pamphlet, its cards are ordered, for both subject and author, and put in official and public catalog. These cards are stamped "Pamphlet collection—consult assistant in reference room."

About twelve hundred subjects are represented in this file, covering a wide range of interests, chiefly sociological.

Of the use of these pamphlets in the reference room no account has been kept, but they are frequently requested for reference use. During the year July, 1912-June, 1913, 885 pamphlets were circulated, to school boys and girls, for debate work chiefly; to social workers, and to women's clubs.

For the past two years efforts have been made to collect pamphlets, reports, hearings, monographs, leaflets, booklets, in fact any publications along sociological lines. These embrace things issued by the Rockefeller Foundation, the Russell Sage Foundation, the associations for and against woman suffrage, the Carnegie Foundation, the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, the National Vigilance Committee, the World Peace Foundation, New York Milk Commission, special reports of police and health departments of various cities, American Baptist Publication Society, and American Unitarian Association publications on social work in the church, etc.

Reprints from the *Congressional Record*, House and Senate documents, and a variety of government documents are not cataloged as complete files are entered directly under subjects, and made available immediately.

The *New York Times* is regularly clipped for sociological articles, and back numbers of magazines that have circulated from the library are also taken apart and pages or sections are added to these files.

In many cases nothing could be furnished really new and up-to-date but for this collection. In other cases, it has added a vital touch to the other resources of the library and it is instantly available—no getting of call numbers or calling for pages.

Multigraphed cards to indicate uncataloged material in the catalog have been used for several years for the minor bibliographies. The larger lists, bound volumes, and Library of Congress bibliographies are regularly cataloged. Our own typewritten lists, typewritten lists from the Bureau of Education, and advance lists from the Library of Congress, as well as

those clipped from library bulletins all over the country, or from separate lists issued by libraries, clipped from the *Independent*, etc., are filed alphabetically under subject. The subject is written at the top of a multigraphed card reading, "For further references on this subject consult assistant in reference room."

This file of minor bibliographies has been growing for eight years, and has justified itself many times. There are over six hundred subjects represented, of very diverse sorts, from lists on writers of the day—magazines or publishers' booklets—to lists on historical subjects, or apperception, or Zuni Indians. Lists, pamphlets and clippings on business, agricultural, and technical subjects are treated in a similar way, and are referred to industrial department instead of to the reference room.

GRACE E. BABBITT, *Reference Librarian*.

A NORTHERN EUROPEAN TOUR

A SECOND tour for American librarians to the Leipzig Book and Library Exposition and to the British Library Association meeting at Oxford, England, including the most beautiful parts of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Northern Germany, has been arranged by Mr. James C. N. Hanson.

The party will leave New York for Christiania by the *Oscar II.* of the Scandinavian American Line, on July 14. There will be a stop in Christiania for three days to view the National Exposition held in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the constitution adopted by Norway in 1814; and to examine the art galleries, the National Museum, the new University Library, just opened, and the great public library system.

The trip over the inland mountains by the new railway to Bergen will follow, including one day in this quaint, mediaeval city with its splendid museums and its glorious mountain scenery. Both at Christiania and at Bergen the party will meet library friends with American training, as the public libraries of these cities, as well as of Thronthjem, are conducted in part by graduates of American library schools.

The trip from Bergen northward to Thronthjem will cover several days, and take in the most beautiful of the fjords. Thronthjem has the finest cathedral of northern Europe, and is, like Bergen and Christiania, surrounded by magnificent scenery. The northern summer nights can be viewed in all their grandeur on this trip northward.

From Thronthjem to Stockholm the party will proceed by way of the famous Meraker Valley. In Stockholm the party will stop for two days. This city is known as the Venice of the North, and its Royal Library, its great museum, various art galleries, and other public institutions, including the Royal Castle, offer unusual attractions.

Upsala, with its great University Library, its castle and cathedral, churches, and other structures dating back to the middle of the twelfth century, and the university librarian, Axel Andersson, the bosom friend of so many American library folk, will next be visited. From Upsala the party returns to Stockholm and proceeds the same evening to Lund, where the ancient cathedral and new University Library offer special attractions.

From Lund it is only a few hours by way of Malmö to Copenhagen, the largest city of northern Europe. Here again the art collections, the great Royal Library, the University Library, the museums, and the magnificent open air concerts given by the royal orchestra will prove a revelation to those who for the first time visit this city.

Three days will be spent in Berlin before proceeding to Dresden and Leipzig. After three days at the Book and Library Exposition, the party goes by way of Cologne to Brussels, and thence to London and Oxford.

ITINERARY

- July 14. Sail from New York by Scandinavian American Line, S.S. *Oscar II.*
- 25. Arrive Christiania.
- 26-27. To be spent in Christiania, the capital of Norway, beautifully situated at the head of Christiania Fjord, surrounded by wooded mountains. Carriage drives to points of interest, and excursions to Bygdø and Holmenkollen.
- 28. Leave by morning train for Bergen.
- 29. In Bergen, one of the oldest and most picturesque towns in Norway. The most interesting public buildings are the Kongshall and Valkendorf's Taarn, near Bergenhus.

The St. Mariæ, or Tydske Church, was built in the twelfth century. The Cathedral of St. Olaf was erected in 1248, rebuilt in 1537, and restored in 1870. A carriage drive will be taken to points of interest in the city.

30. Sail from Bergen by Norwegian steamer *Irma*.
31. Call at Odda, Eide and Noreimsund.
- Aug. 1. Call Balholmen, Flaam and Gudvangen.
2. Leave Gudvangen.
3. Call Vinnæ, and Løen.
4. Call at Oie, Hellelyst and Merok.
5. Call at Naes, Molde and Kristiansund.
6. Arrive at Trondhjem. Visit the ancient Fortress of Munkholmen, situated on an island in the harbor formerly used as a state prison, where the Danish prime minister, Count Griffenfeldt, was confined for eighteen years. A carriage drive will be taken to the famous waterfall of Store and Lille Løfos.
7. Leave by morning train for Stockholm.
- 8-9. In Stockholm, the capital of Sweden. The chief attractions are the National Museum, Historical Museum, Northern Museum, Konstforening, or Art Union; the Djur Garden, the Belvedere, Royal Palace, Riddarholm Church, for centuries the burial place of the monarchs and other celebrities; the Riddarhuset, or Knight's House; and the Town Hall.
- 10-11. In Copenhagen, the capital of the kingdom of Denmark. Copenhagen is an ancient and important city, strongly fortified. The Cathedral and Thorwaldsen Museum are among the most important buildings. The Rosenborg Palace contains a wonderful collection, and the Folkemuseum shows costumes, furniture and modes of life of Danish peasants. Parks are numerous, and Tivoli, a famous pleasure resort, is worth a visit. Carriage drive will be provided.
12. Leave by early morning for Berlin.
- 13-14. In Berlin. Carriage drive. Visit the Royal Palace, Friedrich Museum, Cathedral, Parliament House, the Royal Palace and Mausoleum at Charlottenburg; also excursion to Potsdam to visit the Royal Palace, the Friedens-Kirche and Sans Souci.
15. Berlin to Dresden.
16. Dresden to Leipzig.
- 17-19. In Leipzig.

After departure from Leipzig travel tickets will be supplied via Cologne, Ostend, London, Oxford to Liverpool, and steamship berth at rate of \$57.50 by the steamer *Teutonic*, sailing Sept. 5, is included in the fare. Hotel and other accommodations will cease with breakfast in Leipzig, Aug. 19. Inclusive fare is \$370, and covers ocean steamship accommodation first class from New York to Christiania (\$82.50 berth being provided) and for the return journey a berth on steamer *Teutonic*, carrying one class of cabin passengers (\$57.50 berth being provided). Travel tickets first class on all local steamers, second class on railroads on Continent, and third class in Great Britain. Hotel accommodation at good, comfortable hotels that can be thoroughly recommended, consisting of bedrooms, lights and service, and three meals

per day, meat breakfast, lunch and table d'hôte dinner. Transfers of passengers and baggage, and free conveyance of steamship companies' usual allowance of baggage on ocean steamers, and 66 pounds of checked or registered baggage in Europe whilst with the conductor. Sight-seeing in the various cities, drives and local excursions, as mentioned in the itineraries. Necessary fees for sight-seeing, hotel servants, porters, etc., and the services of a competent conductor, local guides, etc., from arrival at Christiania, July 25, to Leipzig, Aug. 19. The fares do not include stewards' fees on the ocean steamers, laundry, baths, or private bills for wines, etc., at hotels.

Application for membership should be made to:

MR. JAMES C. M. HANSON,
1661 West 100th st., Chicago;

Or

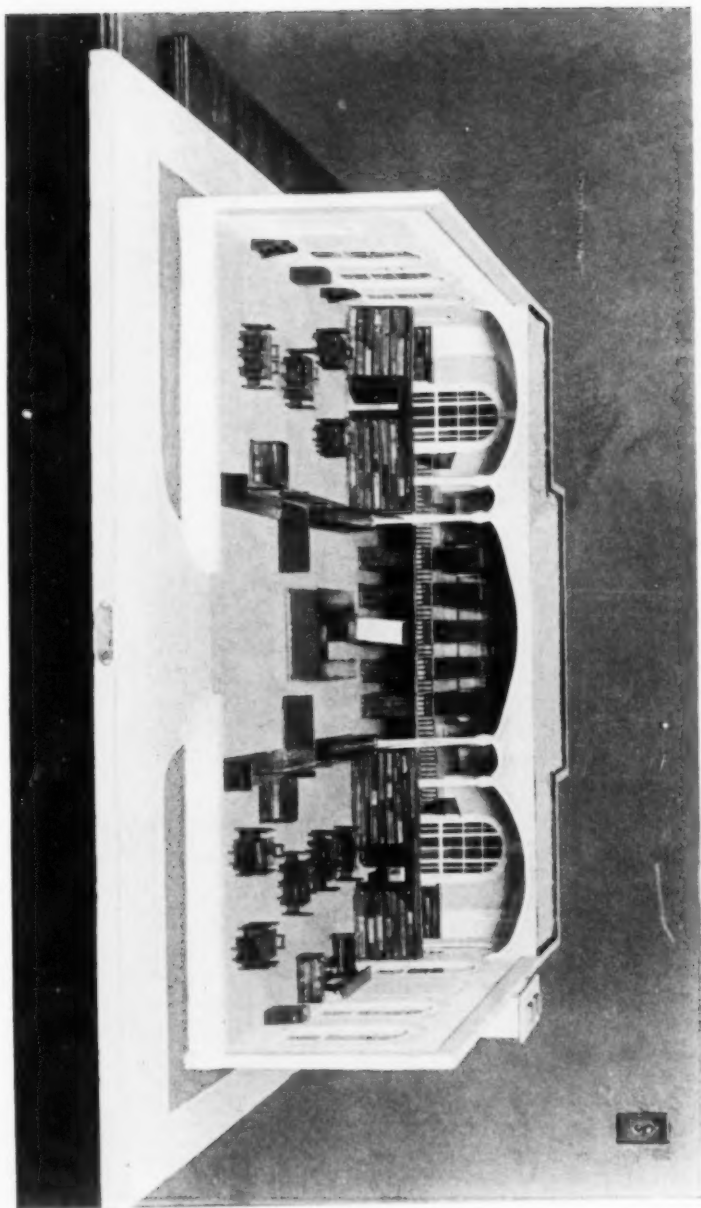
THOMAS COOK & SON,
15 E. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

A "MODEL" BRANCH LIBRARY

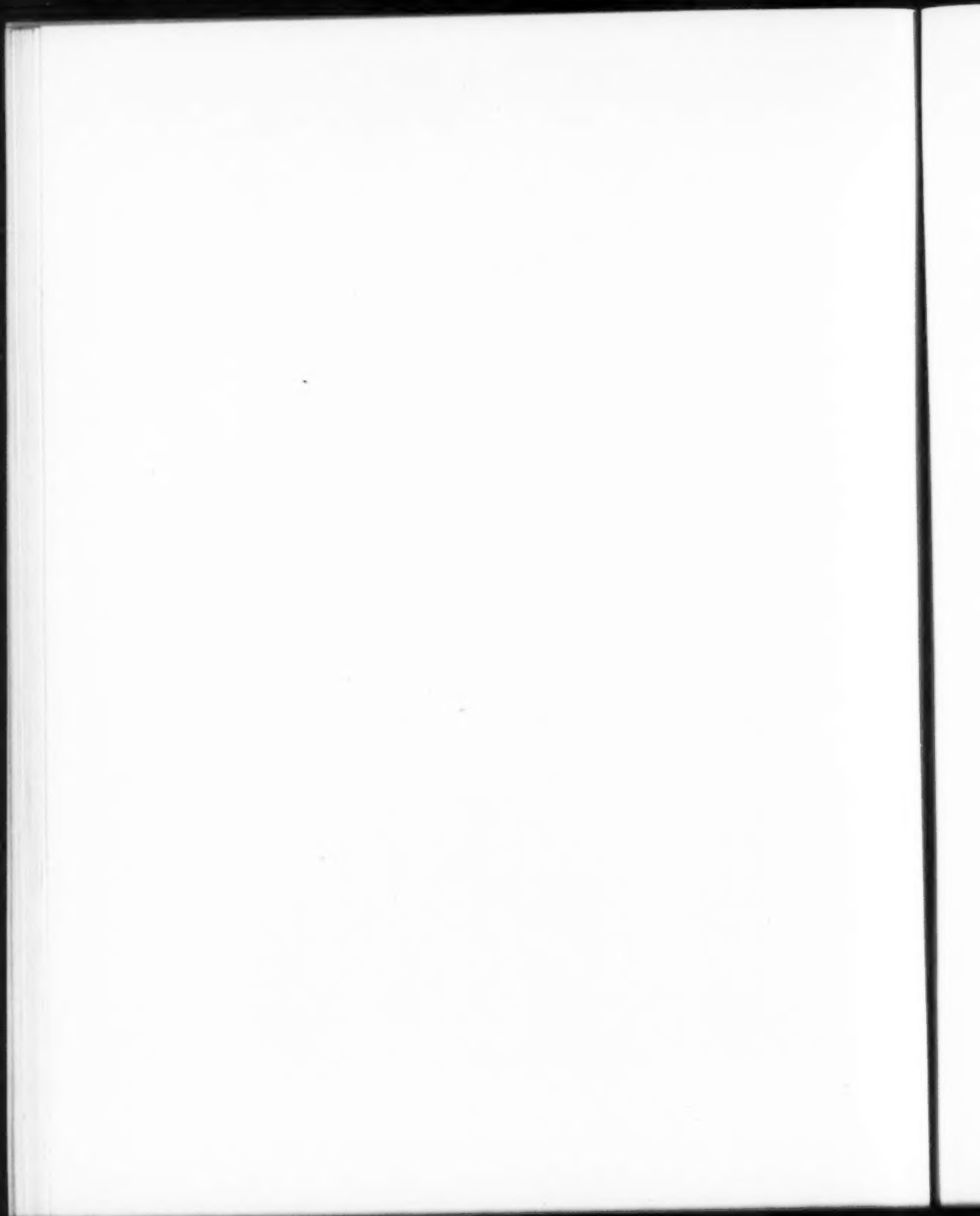
A VERY interesting model of a typical branch library has been sent to Leipzig to be included in the A. L. A. exhibit. A full-page picture of the model is shown in this issue of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. The model is a reproduction of one of the Brooklyn branches, and was provided as a part of the Brooklyn exhibit, its cost being met by a special appropriation from the director's fund.

The model is designed to show a typical arrangement of a one-room building, in which the partitions between the various rooms are formed by bookcases. In some instances these cases are seven feet high, in others they are not over three feet, with a glass screen above, an arrangement giving complete supervision of the entire room.

The model was built to the scale of a half inch to a foot, the outside walls being given a stucco finish, and the ceiling being complete over the rear portion only of the room. The work of making the model was



MODEL OF A SCHOOL'S BRANCH LIBRARY, PREPARED FOR THE LEIPZIG EXPOSITION.



done by Miss Mazie A. Barnes, of Jersey City, and the tables and chairs were made by a member of the staff of the Brooklyn Public Library.

"SPECIAL LIBRARIES" MEETING

A JOINT meeting of the Engineers Club of the Special Libraries Association, eastern district, and the Efficiency Club of Boston, was held on the evening of March 6 in the rooms of the Engineers' Club. The general subject for discussion was "Applied education and the specialized library."

D. N. Handy, president of the Special Libraries Association, was chairman of the meeting. He said that the special library idea is to have a large amount of specialized information in connection with every business, which, together with the literature of the business, must be at all times accessible to the man who needs it. The Special Libraries Association is bringing about a coöperation between different associations of men and is keeping in touch with the men who are doing things as well as with the latest literature.

The speakers of the evening were Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the Boston Public Library, who spoke on "The public library and the man who earns"; Boyd Fisher, executive manager of the Efficiency Society, Inc., whose topic was "Studying for efficiency"; James A. McKibben, secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who told of "The chamber's system in getting information for its committees at work"; Miss Melita Knowles, executive secretary of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, who spoke on "Training women for salesmanship," and G. W. Lee, librarian of Stone & Webster, who described "The specialized library of yesterday, to-day and to-morrow."

A wall exhibit of several different libraries, in preparation for the library exhibit at the Leipzig Exposition, was shown before the papers were read.

A full report of the meeting and papers presented was printed in *Special Libraries* for April.

A TRIBUTE TO HONORED TEACHERS AND COLLEAGUES

THE New York State Library and Library School have received many notable demonstrations of loyalty and affection during the past three years from those who have shared in the benefits or had a part in the work and spirit of these allied institutions, but no event has brought out in a happier or more touching way the reality, depth and universality of this feeling than the celebration which was held at the library on April first in honor of the three senior members of the staff and faculty who on that day completed each a quarter century of continuous service, Miss Florence Woodworth, Miss Ada Alice Jones and Mr. Walter S. Biscoe. In a sense the tribute was of course a personal one, expressing individual affection and regard that had grown out of delightful personal relations; but there was that in the demonstration which marked it unmistakably as something more than a mere tribute to friendship and affection. In nearly every utterance it was made evident that the celebration was primarily in honor of an idea, a cause, an ideal of service, and that the persons to whom the tribute was rendered were thus honored because they embodied in such a happy and complete measure that idea and ideal.

In the mere matter of numbers participating, the celebration was impressive. A score of libraries of New York state were represented in person, more than 100 members of the State Library staff were present, nineteen different classes of the Library School were represented, and librarians came to bring their tribute of interest and good will from places as far distant as Utica, Hartford, New York and Jersey City, and Cambridge, Mass. Letters of congratulation were received from 283 persons, telegrams from eighteen and cablegrams from two. The assembly room was bountifully supplied with flowers sent by those who were not satisfied with merely verbal tributes; and from the Alumni Association of the Library School came gifts sufficient to provide for each

of the honored guests, a beautiful and valuable memorial of the occasion.

The exercises were opened by Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., director of the State Library and of the Library School, who briefly and happily expressed the spirit and thought of the occasion, paying a warm personal and professional tribute to his former teachers and present colleagues, to each of whom he acknowledged a debt of deep gratitude. Though the occasion was nominally in recognition of length of service, it was the quality rather than the extent of it that Mr. Wyer pronounced most worthy of honor. Special commendation was made by him of the calmness, serenity and faith with which these devoted workers had seen the work of their best years destroyed in a night and the undaunted spirit with which they had set about the work of restoration.

Mr. Frank L. Tolman, reference librarian of the State Library, speaking in behalf of his colleagues on the library staff, expressed in poetic terms his sense of the value to the library cause of the service that these three devoted workers had rendered. "This occasion," he said, "is significant, for it commemorates not only a period in your long and efficient service to the state, not only an era in the history of this historic library, but an epoch in the library development of this country. Twenty-five years ago you cast your lot with that modern crusader, Melvil Dewey, in his holy war. Through this institution he hoped to regenerate the state. . . . The dreamer of dreams, the seer of visions, what can he accomplish without a band of disciples? The stubbornness of fact yields only to the greater stubbornness of industry, patience and intelligence. The toil and sweat of the struggle was on your shoulders, and a large measure of success was your reward. After many years, years of success, Mr. Dewey retired from the field, but his idea—his and yours—lived and flourished because you remained. . . . The future now looms big with promise for this library.

"Melvil Dewey was not the only dreamer of this state. As long ago as 1784, the

'first year after the war,' a group of idealists passed the first of a series of bills through the legislature. They dreamed of a federation of learning; of future universities, colleges, schools and cultural societies fused into one body and one spirit; the mystic University of the State of New York. This university was to be in very truth, as its president has lately said, 'the remembering and aspiring soul of the state.' The dream of Melvil Dewey and the dreams of those elder statesmen and the vision of President Finley, fuse into one. . . . The future hath still need of you, Miss Jones, and you, Miss Woodworth, and you, Mr. Biscoe."

Dr. John H. Finley, representing the State Education Department, expressed his gratitude and pride in the fact that the department included such representatives of unworldliness, idealism and devotion to the things of the spirit as those who were this way being honored. He regretted that the worth of such service as they had rendered to the state was not more adequately recognized by the legislature, but material recognition and pecuniary rewards, he said, were at best but small things compared with the rewards they found in the work itself. To them was given the high privilege of living in a world they best loved, of doing the work they most wanted to do, and this was life's supreme blessing. He envied them their lot, and to prove that this was no passing mood of the moment, he quoted the following lines, entitled "To a book-worm," which he had written and published a dozen years ago:

Oh, gentle worm, most wise, though oft denounced
a pest,
Who didst the pages of the ancients' books infest,
Their contents chew upon and inwardly digest,
I envy thee when o'er thy course I look.

For 'twixt the vellum walls of some sweet classic
tome,
'Mid leaves ink-scented, thou didst have thy cloistered home,
All margined round with virgin fields in which to roam
Whene'er thou caredst to leave thy lettered nook.

And when thou 'dst riddled thy last line, O, Ptinidus,
What happy destiny was thine, denied to us,
To lay thy sapient bones in such sarcophagus,
And be forever buried in a book.

The greetings, congratulations and good

wishes of the Alumni Association of the State Library School, together with substantial memorial gifts, were presented by the secretary, Miss Harriet R. Peck, librarian of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy. She was followed by Miss Isabella K. Rhodes of the State Library staff, who had served as committee of arrangements for the celebration, and who read a dozen or more of the messages that had been sent to this committee from former members of the staff and graduates of the Library School. The following are a few typical contributions to this delightful symposium of good will, gratitude, pride and affection:

(Telegram) Lake Placid Club.

Grateful for the splendid record. We are celebrating the quarter centennial here also. Mailed three letters to the star and leading ladies.

MELVIL DEWEY.

Worcester County Law Library.

"I wish on my own behalf as well as on behalf of the class of 1889, to present felicitations on the triple twenty-fifth anniversary of Mr. Biscoe, Miss Jones and Miss Woodworth as members of the staff of New York State Library and as instructors in the State Library School. As one of the second class of the school, I remember the removal of the school to Albany under Mr. Dewey in 1889. . . . Each of the three celebrants contributed in his or her individual way to the success of the school. Mr. Biscoe's erudition was only equalled by his conscientious pursuit, even unto six places, of any out-of-the-way bit of knowledge. Miss Jones as cataloger, was firm and unbending in her ideals of scholarship. Miss Woodworth's sunny nature rounded off the rough places, and made plain the paths and smooth the walks of library service.

In behalf of my class I wish the three celebrants many more years of happiness, joy, peace and rest."

G. E. WIFE,
Permanent Secretary, class of 1889.

Miami, Florida.

"I regret that I cannot be at the celebration which is to mark the completion

of twenty-five years of service at the State Library on the part of Miss Woodworth, Miss Jones and Mr. Biscoe, but I wish to send my personal tribute. Every student who has passed under their care is under great obligation to each of these honored and well-loved teachers. Their instruction, their counsel and their example have not only shown us the methods of library science, but have also interpreted to us its spirit, and have impressed upon us the value of thorough, accurate, discriminating and persistent work in the library profession, and their personal and friendly interest in each one of us has been a constant encouragement and inspiration. They have our love, our gratitude and our good wishes without reserve. May they long continue to be the veterans of the library faculty of the veteran library school."

WILLIAM R. EASTMAN.

New York Public Library, Office of the Director.

"Miss Florence Woodworth

Miss Ada Alice Jones

Mr. Walter S. Biscoe

Dear Teachers: I can think of no better way to address you, because you were all teachers of mine when I was a student in the Library School in the winter of 1890-91, and there seems no other group cognomen that fits so well. . . .

"To each of you I owe so much for your kindly guidance in library science and for your loyal and able support when fifteen years later I became director there, that I cannot let the anniversary go by without a personal expression of appreciation.

"Those who know the history of the development of the library school idea and its influence on library practice and standards, realize what an important part all three of you have borne in that development. . . . I offer my congratulations in several capacities; first, as one of your former students, later as director of the State Library and Library School, now as director of the New York Public Library and president of the American Library Association. I also add my personal congratulations and best wishes for

a continuance of your great service to librarianship."

E. H. ANDERSON.

Rochester Public Library.

"My greeting and best wishes to the honored trio, Woodworth, Jones, Biscoe—names which stand in my mind for at least two distinct things. First, for individuals whose personality was indelibly impressed upon me during my school course and who are associated with two of the most delightful and learning-full years of my life. In the second place I think of them as types: Mr. Biscoe, the omniscient; Miss Jones, the exact; Miss Woodworth, the tactful. That the school has had such an unbroken record of success is due in a large measure to the remarkable combination of many strong qualities in the staff of instructors. . . . Long live the combination."

WILLIAM F. YUST.

Division of Educational Extension, Albany. Public Libraries Section.

"There are three things that go to make up the ideal librarian: the love of books, the love of folks and the love of system.

"The New York State Library School has its preëminence mainly in the fact that from its very beginning it has embodied in a preëminent degree, these three things. They have their ideal personification in the three persons whom we delight to honor to-day.

"Mr. Biscoe, in whom modern library science and the spirit and taste of the old time librarian are so perfectly blended;

"Miss Woodworth, in whose person the world of books and the world of folks find such a happy meeting place;

"Miss Jones, who, like Kipling, finds and reveals poetry in machinery and mechanics and makes the humble apprentice in cataloging glow with the feeling, 'I too am an artist.'

"In the thought of what their example and spirit are accomplishing in the large library world which they have done so much to enrich, may they find a full reward."

ASA WYNKOOP.

Washington, D. C.

To Miss Woodworth, Miss Jones, Mr. Biscoe:

When yet the art was young whereby man found
His way through pathless tracts of printed books,
There came three pioneers, each full of hope,
To make plain paths and wide,
The wise to guide.

The first said, "Those who come this way must know
Which turn leads to the springs of Biblot
I'll place as sign board Graesse and Brunet,
Old Watt and Roorbach grey,
Will point the way.

The second said, "'Twere well to blaze a trail,
And records leave of pitfalls and of paths
Unsafe for entry, where destruction lies:
I'll blaze one in red ink—
'Twill make them think."

The third was silent still, while bending low
She planted in the by-ways, seeds and ferns,
And then she smiled and spoke: "They'll flowers find;
They may lose heart the while—
'Twill make them smile."

We who came after know not all the toil
Of the first workers in that unknown land,
Who cleared a way that we might build thereon,
To them we would repay
Our thanks to-day.

HARRIET WHEELER PIERSON.

To Mr. Biscoe:

Numbers answer to your name,
Numbers testify your fame,
Numbers rise your name to bless,
Yet your friends are numberless.

FLORENCE WHITTIER.

The formal exercises were closed with brief and characteristic responses from the three guests of the day, each modestly disclaiming any sense of special merit in the record they had so unexpectedly heard praised and honored, and each testifying to the joy and satisfaction they had found in their twenty-five years of service, both in the work itself and in the rare and precious fellowships it had brought them.

After these exercises, the staff of the State Library tendered an informal reception and repast to all participating in the celebration, providing an opportunity for personal congratulations and the renewal of many old associations.

A CORRECTION.

IN the article on "Reference books as public utilities" (II. Some well-known dictionaries compared), which was printed in the March issue of the JOURNAL, it was stated at the bottom of the first column of page 184, that the Century dictionary

INTERIOR VIEW OF THE QUEEN ANNE BRANCH, SEATTLE PUBLIC LIBRARY





does not give forms of address. This statement was an error, as they are given in the Supplement under the general entry "Form," where they were overlooked because they are included in one paragraph, two columns long, in which the first entry is headed in black letters, "Biologic form."

G. W. L.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY GIFTS—MARCH, 1914

ORIGINAL GIFTS, UNITED STATES

Black River Falls, Wisconsin.....	\$10,000
Clovis, California.....	7,000
Eagle Rock, California.....	7,500
Hartington, Nebraska.....	8,000
Independence, Missouri.....	20,000
Okolona, Mississippi.....	7,500
Preston, Idaho.....	10,000
Rapid City, South Dakota.....	12,500

\$82,500

INCREASE, UNITED STATES

East Cleveland, Ohio.....	\$22,500
Zanesville, Ohio (flood damage)...	1,500

\$24,000

ORIGINAL GIFT, CANADA

Glencoe, Ontario.....	\$5,000
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LABOR SAVING DEVICES

"If a man preach a better sermon, write a better book, or build a better mouse trap than his neighbor, though he hide himself in the wilderness the world will make a beaten path to his door." Twentieth century manufacturers and salesmen are not in the habit of hiding themselves in the wilderness, and fifty or more of them will be at the District of Columbia Public Library all through A. L. A. week, willing and eager to show librarians how to lighten the day's work. Incidentally, there are many well beaten paths of asphalt from the New Willard and other hotels to the Public Library.

In an interesting and instructive article published in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* in December, 1910, Mr. F. K. W. Drury treated

the subject of "Labor savers in library service." This subject has received in recent years a great amount of attention. There still remain vast possibilities of still further increasing the efficiency of library administration by the intelligent use of as many time and labor savers as can be obtained. The exhibit which will be held at the Washington conference, on recommendation and under the direction of the A. L. A. Committee on Administration, is an attempt to bring together as many as possible of the most important labor savers, and to bring manufacturers and librarians together for the interchange of information and the suggestion of new ideas.

Some of the advantages which it is believed librarians can gain from a careful study (not a casual inspection) of this exhibit are the following:

(1) To examine and see demonstrated certain devices of which they perhaps know little or nothing.

(2) To learn of the newest equipment and improvements on many old machines.

(3) To compare the merits of rival machines, for so far as possible the exhibit will include more than one of each type.

(4) To get suggestions for new ways of putting various devices to good use.

(5) To criticize any weak points of which they may know in any machine or equipment exhibited. The exhibitors would prefer to hear praise, but if there is any cause for honest criticism they want to know it.

(6) To give suggestions to the exhibitors of possible ways in which their machines or equipment might be improved for library use. The exhibitors expect the librarians to be keenly watchful for new ideas. They themselves will be no less alert.

In at least one important particular this exhibit will differ from the "business show," which has become so frequent in the larger cities. The manufacturers know that the exhibit was arranged primarily for librarians. In many cases the equipment they display will be selected because of its special adaptability to library

purposes, and things of interest only to commercial houses will be subordinated or entirely omitted. The exhibitors, too, can make a more satisfactory demonstration when they know the needs of the people with whom they talk.

It is hoped that this collection of labor savers will be found by no means the least attractive of Washington's many attractions. More detailed information will be given if possible in the *May Bulletin*, and a printed catalog of the exhibit will be distributed to all who register on their arrival at headquarters.

C. SEYMOUR THOMPSON.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY,
Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

THE annual meeting will be held in Washington, May 26, with headquarters in the Red Parlor of the New Ebbitt House.

PROGRAM

Sessions will be held on Tuesday morning and afternoon, and addresses will be made by the following:

Hon. William L. Wemple, Asst. Attorney General of the United States, on the Functions and jurisdiction of the Court of Customs Appeals.

Mr. Arthur F. Belitz, Asst. Revisor of Wisconsin, on Some auxiliaries of statute revision.

Mr. George F. Deiser, of the Hirst Free Law Library of Philadelphia, on English law libraries.

Dr. H. J. Harris, Chief of the Division of Documents of the Library of Congress, on the Monthly list of State publications.

Mr. Henry L. Bryan, Editor of Laws, State Department, on the Promulgation of the Acts of Congress.

Mr. Middleton Beaman, in charge of legislative drafting research at Columbia University, New York, on Bill drafting.

In addition, there will be a round table on small law libraries, in charge of Miss Claribel Smith, of the Hampden County

Law Library, Springfield, Mass., and an informal presentation of the subject of the expression of pagination in cataloging by means of symbols, by Mr. T. L. Cole.

It is hoped that a dinner can be arranged, to which all those attending the conference will be welcome.

To those who are not members but who will be interested in our proceedings, a cordial invitation is extended to join and attend our meetings. Will all such persons please send their names and addresses to the Secretary, Miss G. E. Woodard, Law Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., so that copies of the conference news bulletins may be forwarded to them? These bulletins will contain much information regarding the conference not to be found elsewhere.

CONFERENCE OF SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

FOR the conference of school librarians in connection with the A. L. A. meetings in Washington, May 25-29, the following tentative programs have been arranged:

Meeting of normal and high school librarians

9.30 a.m. Friday, May 29

Leader, Mary E. Hall, Girls' High School, Brooklyn

"College and normal school courses in the use of the library and in children's literature." Dr. P. P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education.

"How the library of the Bureau of Education may serve the schools." Dr. J. D. Wolcott, librarian, Bureau of Education.

"Survey of the school library situation." Willis H. Kerr, State Normal School, Emporia, Kansas.

Discussion:

"Need of appropriations for school libraries." Louis R. Wilson, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

"Laws pertaining to school library work." Mrs. Pearl Williams Kel-

ley, State Board of Education, Nashville, Tenn.

"School library work in Texas."

Rosa M. Leeper, Dallas Public Library.

Discussion of plans for further organization and activity.

Resolutions and recommendations.

Election of officers for 1915.

The English Teachers' Journal Club of Washington will hold its May meeting with the school librarians, and arrangements are being made to secure Prof. Charles Alphonso Smith of the University of Virginia, as one of the speakers at this meeting.

Normal school round table

Leader, Mary C. Richardson, State Normal School, Castine, Me.

"The need of state supervision for school libraries." Mrs. P. P. Claxton, Washington, D. C.

"Do teacher-librarian graduates find positions?" Willis H. Kerr, Emporia, Kan.

"Is there need of standardizing library courses in normal schools?" Lucy E. Fay, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

"Some essentials in courses of library instruction." Julia A. Hopkins, School of Library Science, Pratt Institute.

(Each brief talk to be followed by informal discussion.)

High school round table

Leader, Anna Hadley, Gilbert School, Winsted, Conn.

Topics and speakers to be announced later.

SCHOOL LIBRARY EXHIBIT

The Bureau of Education is preparing a School Library Exhibit in connection with these meetings. The plan is to present school library work throughout the United States in an exhibit which may be permanently available, on request, for use at educational meetings.

Letters have been sent to Normal and High Schools and to Public Libraries and Library Commissions asking for the following material:

Reading lists: Debating; Vocational guidance; Holiday celebrations, etc.

Courses of study in library methods.

Pamphlets on school library administration.

Photographic views, exterior and interior, of school library buildings; of "Library Hour" with children, etc.

Graphic charts showing library work with schools.

Blanks and forms used in school work.

Laws pertaining to school libraries and the relation between public library and school library.

Encouraging replies and interesting material are coming from all parts of the United States. Mr. John Cotton Dana of the Free Public Library of Newark, N. J., an authority on the printing and mounting of exhibition material, has been consulted, and the Bureau of Education is fortunate in securing some assistance from him in the preparation of this exhibit.

American Library Association

THE WASHINGTON PROGRAM

Four general sessions instead of the usual six will be one of the noticeable features of the Washington program, the committee having taken into consideration the many libraries and other educational objects of interest which should be visited, especially by those who have not been in Washington before. As a further aid in this direction the general sessions, except the last, will be held in the evening. It is thus believed that notwithstanding the meetings of sections and affiliated societies each morning and afternoon there will be daylight time for the librarians to do a certain amount of visiting to the institutions of the District of Columbia and to see the exhibits at the Public Library and elsewhere.

At the opening session, following a greeting from the Librarian of Congress, President Anderson will deliver his presidential address, his subject being "The tax on ideas," and Mr. H. H. B. Meyer, of the Library of Congress, will give an illustrated talk on the libraries of Washington, which will be a timely hint as to what should be seen during the week. One or

two other interesting features for this session are being arranged.

Several well-known speakers have been secured to address us. Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, director of historical research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, widely recognized as an historical expert, author and editor, will speak on "The need of a national archive building." Better care for our archives is a vital question with American scholars, and no one is better qualified by experience or by official position to speak on this need than is Dr. Jameson. The work of the American Federation of Arts is a subject about which perhaps librarians do not know as much as they should. With this thought perhaps in mind the president persuaded Mr. Robert W. DeForest, of New York, the president of the federation, and Miss Leila Mechlin, the secretary, to address the Association on this subject. Miss Mechlin's address will be illustrated by the stereopticon. Mr. DeForest is well known for his interest in art, having been for some years an officer of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, and since the death of Mr. Morgan, its president.

Doubtless most librarians have purchased those little manuals so exceedingly useful to the newly arrived would-be citizen, "Guide to the United States," compiled by John Foster Carr, director of the Immigrant Education Society of New York, and it will be agreeable news that Mr. Carr will address us on "The library and the immigrant." Although the subject is closely akin to Mary Antin's of last year, we know Mr. Carr will have a point of view and a helpful thought entirely his own. Dr. P. P. Claxton, the United States Commissioner of Education, who was deeply interested in libraries and library development long before he robbed a certain southern library of its able and energetic executive, will discuss "Libraries for rural communities," a phase of the library question which is receiving increasing attention, and in which Dr. Claxton is particularly interested.

"The present trend" is the suggestive title chosen by Mr. Charles K. Bolton, librarian of the Boston Athenæum, for a paper, and Mr. W. N. C. Carlton, of the Newberry Library, has taken as the title of his promised paper "Prestige." We are sure that both these gentlemen out of their diversified experience will give us all food for thought and discussion.

Seven years ago the American Library Association met in the South, in Asheville, North Carolina. Although Washington as our national capital is neither south nor north, yet in a sense we are again meeting this year in the South, for the District of Columbia is well south of the Dixie line. At Asheville it will be remembered Miss Anne Wallace presented an historical survey of library conditions in the South, and representatives of southern states followed in a brief symposium of conditions in the respective states from which they came. So it is fitting that at this next meeting in the South a report be heard of what has transpired since the survey at Asheville, and Miss Katharine Wooten, of the Atlanta Library, a southern woman and a southern librarian, has consented to bring this message and present it to us. Also Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh will entertain us, and bring to us certain lessons in "Readings from recent fiction," and we all know that when "Miss Van" goes out to stalk a moral she will find it and bring it in dead or alive.

So much for the general sessions. These will be held in the Continental Memorial Hall, the building of the Daughters of the American Revolution, than which there is no finer auditorium in America.

Space fails to tell in detail of the plans of the various sections and affiliated associations, whose meetings for the most part will be held in the New Willard Hotel.

Do the state liability and workmen's compensation acts apply to libraries?; the work of the Children's Bureau; new courses in library schools; the state library and its librarian; the county agent and his relation to rural library work; the functions and jurisdiction of the Court of Customs Appeals; What is the matter with present co-operative methods? These are a few pertinent topics culled from a hasty perusal of their programs, and a round table of branch librarians and a meeting of school librarians will be additional features.

The conference will open Monday evening, May 25, and close Friday afternoon, May 29.

GEORGE B. UTLEY.

TRAVEL ANNOUNCEMENT

No special rates have been granted the Association for the Washington meeting. A round-trip rate of somewhat less than two single fares is available from some New England and Atlantic states points,

but usually limited to return in ten days or two weeks, including day of sale. (Consult with local ticket agent in your home city.)

First-class passenger fare to Washington from various centers was given in the April JOURNAL. For those wishing to travel together, the usual personally conducted trips will be provided from Boston, New York and Chicago, as follows:

NEW ENGLAND

(a) Party via Fall River Line to New York, and thence to Washington via B. & O. R. R., regular fare one way \$9.65; round trip (13 days' limit) \$18.

(b) Party by Merchants & Miners Steamship Co. from Boston to Baltimore, and thence to Washington via Pennsylvania R. R. Fare one way, including stateroom berth and meals while on steamer, \$16.

For reservations in either of the above, notify Mr. F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis street, Fenway, Boston, Mass., at once, or not later than May 15.

(a) The Fall River Line party will leave Boston from the South Station Sunday, May 24, at 6 p.m., for Fall River. Special coach will be reserved if enough people register to warrant doing so. The train is due at Fall River wharf 7.20 p.m. Steamer sails 7.40 p.m., touching at Newport 9.15 p.m.; due New York City 7 a.m. (party may stay on board until 9 a.m.). Special breakfast on board 75 cents. Walk to Liberty street ferry—two blocks from Fall River Line dock. Ferry leaves at 9.30 for Jersey City, where special train (for New England and New York parties) will leave over the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. at 9.45; due in Washington at 2 p.m. Lunch on dining car 75 cents. If baggage is checked, transfer in New York City will cost 50 cents.

EXPENSE

Boston to Washington, one way, using special party ticket.....	\$8.52
One-half outside state room (whole room may be engaged \$2).....	1.00
Breakfast (on steamer).....	.75
Lunch (on dining car).....	.75
	<hr/> \$11.02

For parlor car New York to Washington, if desired, add.....	1.25
For any checked baggage, add per piece.....	.50

Send amount to F. W. Faxon before May 15.

Anyone desiring to return home by this route within 13 days should buy a round-

trip ticket (\$18, limited to 13 days, including day of sale) reading via Fall River Line and Baltimore & Ohio R. R., and send money for stateroom, meals and parlor car seat (if wanted) at once or before May 15 to Mr. Faxon. Those using round-trip tickets will check their own baggage on these tickets. Those who send Mr. Faxon money for one-way party ticket will be given cards on which they may check baggage.

(b) Boston to Washington by Merchants & Miners' Steamship Co. This party will leave Boston from Battery wharf, Commercial street, at 5 p.m., Friday, May 22. The steamer is due at Newport News (near Old Point Comfort) Sunday morning, remaining there until Sunday night. Due Baltimore Monday, May 25, 7 a.m. Leave Baltimore (Pennsylvania R. R.) 8.25 a.m. Due Washington 9.25 a.m. Breakfast may be had at the Union Station, Baltimore.

Expense: Provided fifteen or more register. If less than fifteen, \$4 more will be requested of members. Boston to Washington one way, using special party ticket, including berth in stateroom (two persons in a room) and all meals while on steamer, \$11.80. For checked baggage add 35 cents per piece for Baltimore transfer. Those desiring to go with this party should send \$11.80, plus 35 cents for baggage, to F. W. Faxon at once, or not later than May 15.

Note:—It is cheaper to buy one-way with this party and pay full fare home than to buy round-trip ticket going by steamer and returning either all rail or by Fall River Line.

PARTY FROM NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE

A special train will leave Jersey City via the Central R. R. of New Jersey and the B. & O. at 9.45 Monday morning, May 25; connecting ferry will leave Liberty street at 9.30, West 23d street 9.20. All from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore who expect to take this train should send their name to C. H. Brown, 26 Brevoort place, Brooklyn, N. Y., on or before May 18.

Those who expect to return from Washington within ten days should buy a regular round-trip ticket from New York; fare \$10; or from Philadelphia, fare \$6.00. The one-way fare from New York is \$5.65; this can be reduced by those who register for the special train to \$4.52, with corresponding reductions from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Dinner will be served on the special train for 75c.; this arrangement is good only if a sufficient number register, sending 75c. to the undersigned by May 18. The railroad requires a guarantee three days before the party leaves, otherwise the regular rates will be charged.

EXPENSES	
From New York:	
One way fare.....	\$4.52
Parlor car.....	1.25
Dinner.....	.75
	<hr/>
	\$6.52
From Philadelphia:	
One way fare.....	\$2.72
Parlor fare.....	.75
Dinner.....	.75
	<hr/>
	\$4.22

The above amount should be sent to Mr. Brown by May 18. Those who buy a round-trip ticket should send money only for the parlor car seat and dinner; those who do not wish either one should deduct \$1.25 or 75c. respectively.

Those who send the amount for one-way trip tickets will be given cards upon which they may check baggage. Those using round-trip tickets will check their own baggage on these tickets. If two persons expect to return in the same party to New York or Philadelphia, mileage books can be supplied to them for the return trip. This will reduce the round trip fare from New York to \$9.04 upon notification to Mr. Brown by May 18.

CHICAGO PARTY (INCLUDING MIDDLE WEST)

Send deposit for Pullman reservation to John F. Phelan, Public Library, Chicago, before May 15.

A special electric lighted train will leave Chicago via the Pennsylvania Railroad, Union passenger station, Canal and Adams streets, on Sunday afternoon, May 24, at 4 p.m., arriving in Washington Monday at 3 p.m. This train will consist of all steel vestibuled sleepers, coaches, compartment, drawing room, lounging, observation, and parlor cars.

RAILROAD RATES

No special rates will be granted by the railroads from Chicago and the west to the Washington conference, but those desiring to travel via special train can save money by purchasing tickets from western points to Chicago, and traveling on identification cards, which will be furnished members of special train party at the rate of \$14.50 per capita, Chicago to Washington. The same party arrangement for ten or more may be

made returning, otherwise the full fare of \$17 will be required. The regular one-way, standard rate, Chicago to Washington, is \$17.50, and returning \$17.

The regular, one-way, standard rate, Chicago to New York, Pennsylvania railroad via Washington, is \$30, and the same rate returning, via Washington. The differential, one-way rate, Chicago to New York, Baltimore & Ohio, via Washington, is \$18, same rate returning, via Washington.

The regular one-way, standard rate, Chicago to Boston, Pennsylvania railroad, via Washington, is \$24.75, returning direct lines from Boston, \$22. The differential, one-way rate, Chicago to Boston, \$22.75, direct lines returning \$19.

Parties of ten or more desiring to extend journey to New York may travel on party rate, Washington to New York, fare \$4.50.

One-way rates from points west of Chicago to Washington, and to Chicago, and Pullman rates from Chicago, are as quoted in the April JOURNAL.

Those traveling from Pacific Coast points should consult their local ticket agent, as round trip rates, affording some reduction over double one-way fares, will be available on certain dates.

DINING-CAR SERVICE

Meals will be served à la carte, excepting the dinner on the evening of departure, Sunday, May 24, which will be served table d'hôte, costing \$1.

Members who intend joining special train in Chicago are urged to send in their applications early, with check to cover the cost of accommodations desired.

All correspondence concerning western party should be addressed to John F. Phelan, Public Library, Chicago.

SCHEDULE OF SESSIONS

(This schedule is only tentative and minor changes are liable to be made.)

MONDAY, MAY 25

Afternoon—Executive Board.
Evening—First General Session.

TUESDAY, MAY 26

Morning—American Association of Law Libraries; League of Library Commissions; College of Reference Section.
Afternoon—American Association of Law Libraries; Professional Training Section.
Evening—Second General Session.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27

Morning—Catalog Section; National Association of State Libraries; Children's Librarians' Section; Agricultural Libraries Section.

Afternoon—Special Libraries Association; League of Library Commissions; College and Reference Section.

Evening—Third General Session.

THURSDAY, MAY 28

Morning—Joint session of the League of Library Commissions and Agricultural Libraries Section; Special Libraries Association; Catalog Section.

Afternoon—National Association of State Libraries; Branch Librarians; Council.

FRIDAY, MAY 29

Morning—Documents Round Table; Trustees' Section; School Librarians (Joint session).

Afternoon—Fourth General Session (Council after adjournment).

Evening—Executive Board; High School Librarians, Normal School Librarians.

A LOBBY CONFERENCE

Here are a few topics suggested for a "lobby conference." If you are interested in any of these subjects talk them over with the person indicated.

Are you interested in libraries in rural high schools?—See Miss Martha Wilson, of Minnesota.

Are you going to install a business branch?—See Mr. Dana or Miss Ball, of the Newark, N. J., business branch.

Is your library thinking of establishing a pension system?—Talk with Mr. Legler, of Chicago, or Mr. Stevens, of Pratt Institute.

Do you lend pictures, mounted and unmounted, from your library?—See the collection at the Public Library of the District of Columbia and the way they handle it.

Are you interested in instruction in legislative and municipal reference work?—See Mr. Dudgeon or Mr. Lester of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

Do you have library institutes in your state?—Ask Mr. Nursey of Ontario, or Mr. Wyer of the New York State Library about their respective institutes.

Did you know that Chicago has traveling libraries conducted similarly to those in rural communities?—Mr. Legler will tell you about them.

Do you know the latest in library advertising?—Mr. Rush of St. Joseph will tell you what it is.

Selection of books for small branches and delivery stations—Mr. Gardner M. Jones, of Salem, Mass., would like to discuss this problem with others who have had experience.

Did you know that the St. Louis Public Library allows people to charge their own books in small branches?—Dr. Bostwick will explain the method.

Did you know about the Public Affairs Information Service?—Ask Mr. John A. Lapp of the Special Libraries Association to tell you about it.

Did you know that the Springfield, Mass., City Library is lending non-fiction books on Sunday?—Ask Mr. Wellman if the arrangement has been popular and helpful.

Have you a weeding-out system for your collection of clippings?—See Miss McVety or Miss Colegrove of the Newark Free Public Library.

Have you investigated the vertical file system of caring for maps?—See Mr. Dana of Newark, or Mr. Windsor of the University of Illinois.

Do you want to know about the exhibit of American libraries at Leipzig?—Ask Dr. Frank P. Hill of Brooklyn.

The health and well being of library workers. Do you wish to know how to promote it?—Consult Mr. Strohm of Detroit, or Mr. Ranck of Grand Rapids.

How can libraries promote book-buying?—If interested in this question talk with Richard B. G. Gardner, manager of the Publishers' Coöperative Bureau.

Are you interested in a quick way of caring for pamphlets and ephemeral material?—See Miss McVety of the Newark Public Library.

Are you interested in methods of installing exhibits?—Ask Mr. Dana of the Newark Public Library.

Do you intend to establish a municipal branch of your public library?—Ask Mr. Anderson of New York, or Dr. Bostwick of St. Louis.

Are you interested in municipal document indexing?—See Miss Hasse of New York, or Mr. A. L. Bostwick of St. Louis.

Have you a satisfactory follow-up system in your book-order department?—Ask Mr. Windsor of the University of Illinois to explain the method they use.

POST-CONFERENCE TRIP

Saturday, May 30, to Friday, June 5. Old Point Comfort, the James river, and Richmond, \$30, including all expenses for six days.

A restful, delightful and historic six-day trip has been arranged by the Travel committee, leaving Washington Saturday evening, May 30, by steamer down the Potomac river and Chesapeake bay, spending two days at Old Point Comfort, under the very walls of Fortress Monroe, with possible easy trips to Hampton, where there is a soldiers' home and the famous Hampton Institute for the education of negroes and Indians. Norfolk and Newport News are near by, and the harbor of Hampton Roads, where the "Monitor" and "Merrimac" met in combat, is just at hand.

Then we have the famous and delightful all-day sail up the James river to Richmond, stopping a few minutes at noon-time to see the remains of Jamestown, the original English settlement.

Two days and three nights in Richmond will give opportunity to get acquainted with that interesting city of 150,000 inhabitants, rich in historic associations concerning the Civil War, the Revolution, and the first English settlers; Capitol Square, with the State Capitol, is near the hotel. "The White House of the Confederacy," home of Jefferson Davis during his life in Richmond, is now a Confederate museum, and of great interest. St. John's church, Twenty-fifth and Broad streets, is where, in 1775, the convention met in which Patrick Henry made his famous speech, saying "Give me liberty or give me death." Within a short distance from the city are many battlefields of the Civil War. Electric cars run out to Seven Pines battlefields.

Leaving Richmond Friday morning, June 5, the party goes by rail to Washington, where trip ends at noon.

Register for this trip at once with F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis street, Fenway, Boston, Mass. \$30, the cost of the trip based on two in a room without bath, may be sent to him by check or handed to him in Washington on or before May 27. Those desiring room alone for the five nights in hotels for this trip add \$3. Those wishing room with bath for the five nights, add \$3. Those desiring stateroom alone on steamer from Washington to Old Point Comfort, add \$1.

ITINERARY

Saturday, May 30. Leave Washington, by Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co., 6.45 p.m.

Sunday, May 31. Arrive Old Point Comfort 7 a.m.

May 31, June 1 and until early breakfast June 2, at Old Point Comfort, Va. (Mail and telegrams care Sherwood Inn.)

Tuesday, June 2. Leave Old Point Comfort on S. S. *Poconias*, Old Dominion Steamship Co., 7.15 a.m.

All-day sail up the James river, stopping at old Jamestown about noon. Lunch and supper on board. Arrive Richmond 7.30 p.m.

Wednesday, June 3, Thursday, June 4, Friday, June 5, breakfast, in Richmond.

Friday, June 5. Leave Richmond, after breakfast, by the Washington, Southern, Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac R. R. Arrive Washington, noon.

Library Organizations

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB

The regular meeting of the Long Island Library Club, to which the New York Library Club was invited, was held at the Long Island Historical Society Thursday evening, March 12.

After a brief business meeting Miss Hassler announced that Miss Lutie Stearns would be unable to address the club as planned because of the death of her mother and sister. Regret at her non-appearance and sympathy with her great loss were expressed. In her place Miss Connolly of the Newark Public Library spoke on "The librarian's bootstraps." She prefaced her remarks by saying she was a teacher and not a librarian by profession, and that her function in the Newark Library was to criticize. First of all, she said, she wished to restore to librarians confidence in their fellowman, that because the public purloined, mutilated and stole books and refused to pay fines it did not mean innate and hopeless wickedness, but that an otherwise honest public was and would continue to be unscrupulous as far as books are concerned in the belief that the knowledge contained in them is free, freer than any library-made rules. She then spoke of the need for better salaries and more scholarly workers in the profession. She said the feeling was prevalent that any one working with books belonged to the elect, the cultured, the literate, and for that reason one was willing to take less money, thus keeping salaries and standards low. As a remedy she suggested that during the first three years of work assistants should become expert in technique, taking great care not to become machines; that all those without ability should be dismissed, it being a crime to allow such to continue in the work beyond three years; that any one showing ability in

any particular line of work should be rewarded by shortening the time of service two hours a week, the time so given to be devoted to study along the particular bent displayed, and as the assistant's ability and value increase, to give still more time until finally one could go to the trustees and ask for an increase of \$200 in salary and a shortening of hours of service to 35 a week, in view of the fact that the library had a scholar. She closed by saying that the library profession needed scholars with souls to make live librarians, but that to obtain them time was necessary to develop ability.

The president then announced Far Rockaway as the place of the May meeting, with Jamaica as alternative in case of bad weather.

A rising vote of thanks was extended to the Long Island Historical Society for its hospitality, and the club adjourned to the library for social intercourse and refreshments.

ELEANOR ROPER, *Secretary*.

TWIN CITY LIBRARY CLUB

The spring meeting of the Twin City Library Club was held in St. Paul, Minnesota, on the evening of March 24, 1914. Eighty-four members of the Club partook of a delicious dinner that was served in the large cafeteria of the Y. W. C. A. building. The tables were decorated with ferns and candles, and with a large bouquet of forty Killarney roses that were presented to Mrs. Helen McCaine, the president of the Club, to commemorate the forty years of her service in the St. Paul Public Library. The flowers were the gift of the Club, and they were presented by Miss Gratia A. Countryman of the Minneapolis Public Library, with a beautiful message of love and appreciation.

The chief address of the evening was given by Dr. William Dawson Johnston, who has recently succeeded Mrs. McCaine as head of the city library, and the meeting was largely in his honor.

Dr. Johnston seemed in a very happy mood, and told in humorous vein of his thoughts and feelings as he left the "underground" environs of highly civilized New York and came into the bright and open regions of the West, "to play with giants," as he expressed it.

Dr. Johnston advocated the administration of the library on the commission plan. "If the commission form of government is good for a city then it is just as good for a library," said he. "Not only would this plan be a good thing for the librarian, but for the members

of the staff. The best results can be obtained by organization.

"I believe in an eight hour day for every one except librarians. Librarians must work days for love of the labor, and they must work nights because they have to do so in order to prepare for the next day."

A very pleasant feature of the evening was the address of welcome to Dr. Johnston and his introduction to the Club by Mr. Charles W. Ames, president of the St. Paul Institute, and for the past fifteen years a member of the city Library Board.

The following resolutions in honor of the late Richard A. Lavell of Minneapolis, who died Nov. 28, 1913, were presented by Miss Clara Baldwin, secretary of the State Library Commission, and were unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS

Whereas, One of our members, Richard A. Lavell, has passed away since our last meeting, at which as president of the club he presided;

Whereas, In his passing we have lost a valued member and beloved associate; be it

Resolved, That we express our deep appreciation of his unselfish devotion to the interests of the club, and his service to the library profession in the Twin Cities; that we extend to Mrs. Lavell our sincere sympathy in her bereavement; that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Mrs. Lavell, and they be spread upon our minutes.

RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The thirtieth session of the Rhode Island Library Association was held at the Deborah Cook Sayles Public Library in Pawtucket, R. I., on Friday, Mar. 31, 1914.

The meeting opened at 2.30 o'clock with an address of welcome by his honor, Mayor Giles W. Easterbrooks of Pawtucket. Mayor Easterbrooks called attention to items of historical interest concerning the Pawtucket Library, and mentioned the fact that this library was the originator of the open shelf system of keeping books, and the first to abolish the age limit of children using the library.

Mr. Dougherty, president of the association, followed Mayor Easterbrooks with a few words of welcome on behalf of the association, and invited a public inspection of the many improvements made in the library since the meeting held ten years ago. Many people remained to do this during the time between the afternoon meeting and the supper served by the trustees to about seventy-five guests, in the parlors of the First Baptist Church.

The other speakers of the afternoon were people prominent in various lines of work, mostly in Pawtucket, and they spoke on the

general topic—"The library and the community," as follows:

Rev. Edward R. Evans, representing "The minister," said the minister especially appreciated the value of the library to the people because its influence was seen directly through the people's own reading, and indirectly through the minister's opportunity to read and present to the people the results of his researches. Religion without learning is superstition, and learning without religion is barren intellectuality. Hence the infinite value of the library to the minister.

The point of view of "The lawyer" was presented by Mr. James L. Jenks. "Too many people," he said, "are absolutely ignorant on the simplest matters of law. The library should fill this need by having elementary books available for all. The lawyer must be posted on an innumerable number of subjects for his work, and where could he get his information, many times, if not at the library?"

For "The business man" William McGregor spoke of the great value of the library to foreigners in helping them to become familiar not only with American business life, but also along civic lines as well. The business man can find invaluable information on almost any subject in the library and can thereby keep up to date in his special line, besides deriving much recreation therefrom.

Dr. Byron U. Richards, speaking for "The doctor," said that while the public library should not be turned into a strictly medical library, it should have some books along medical lines added regularly, for doctors are taxpayers and wish to keep up to date, and it is not always possible individually to buy all the books a physician needs. The doctor often works under severe mental strain and looks also to the library for recreational reading to relieve the nervous tension.

Elmer S. Hosmer, representing "The teacher," emphasized the fact that the teacher's work is very closely allied with that of the library. As close coöperation as possible is recommended, and he stated that the value of the actual extension of libraries and library methods directly into the school building, as demonstrated in Pawtucket High School, has been very marked.

"The shop girl" and her opinion of the library was presented by Miss Ida M. Whitlow. She said the coöperation between the library and the factories has produced some valuable results. The girls have not only been glad to use the books sent to the fac-

tries but have been stimulated to use the library in the evening to follow up some educational or recreational lines in which they had become interested.

Miss Margaret W. Shipman, of the Boston Public Library, spoke for a few moments on the value of the story hour for the children, and gave examples of stories told to interest the children in the good things of literature.

The evening program, beginning at 7 p.m., was given over entirely to addresses by Mr. and Mrs. William Alanson Borden, who in native costume, and with many curios and other articles for illustration, told in glowing terms of the library movement in India, and graphically pictured many of the social customs of India. There was a large attendance and the session was voted a great success.

The next meeting will be held with the North Scituate Public Library the latter part of June, and will be an open air meeting.

E. W. MAGOON, *Recorder*.

THE ASSOCIATION HANDBOOK

The new handbook for 1914 of the Rhode Island Library Association has appeared. It contains the constitution of the association, a schedule of meetings since organization, a list of the libraries of Rhode Island and their librarians, and the officers and members of the association.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Under the joint auspices of the Michigan Library Association and the State Library Commission, aided by the Story Tellers' League of Adrian, there was a most successful Library Day held at Adrian on March 2. Most of the librarians arrived in the morning, and after a short time spent in greetings and in looking over the Adrian Library so ably presided over by Mrs. Jewell and her daughter, the work of the day was begun in a unique manner. Miss Jewell placed on the table some new books that had been ordered for the library and these were examined, discussed and criticized.

The first subject on the program was "Library efficiency," and this topic occupied the attention of the librarians until noon when the visitors, fourteen in number, were taken to the hotel for dinner, as guests of the Adrian Library.

After dinner the discussion of the topics, "Book selection," and "Supervision of children's rooms," was freely indulged in by all present. This meeting, presided over by Miss

Preston of Ionia, was adjourned in time for the story-hour by Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen which was a most enjoyable feature of the day. The large Presbyterian church was filled with school children and teachers who listened with rapt attention to the delightful stories which Mrs. Thomsen told in her inimitable manner. In the evening Mrs. Thomsen gave a lecture in the auditorium of the library on the place and value of children's stories. Mrs. Thomsen advised against the story which is labeled and tagged with a moral. Such stories do not appeal to children. The ethical training received by the child from stories is valuable, but it is of a general sort, the kind which comes from hearing and seeing the best in literature and art. The story-hour is not for mere amusement or to pass the time away, but takes the place of fine literature for grown-ups and is a high type of real enjoyment.

The Story Tellers' League of Adrian, a very active organization, secured the services of Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen, and through the management of Miss Agnes Jewell the meeting of the librarians of that district was appointed for the same date, thus giving to the library workers an unusually good program for a district meeting.

Librarians were present from Lansing, Ionia, Detroit, Ypsilanti and Mount Clemens, as well as from Adrian and its immediate vicinity. The teachers and students of the Blissfield Normal School were present for the afternoon story-hour.

PLANS FOR JOINT SUMMER MEETING

Arrangements have been completed for holding the joint meeting of the Michigan and Wisconsin Library Associations at Menominee, Mich., and Marinette, Wis., July 29-31, 1914. It has been felt that there is much to be gained from joint meetings of state associations, and the Michigan Library Association can bear witness to this fact from the great success attending the joint meeting with the Ohio Library Association in 1911. For years the Michigan Library Association has been promising itself the pleasure of meeting in the Upper Peninsula, and the proposed meeting at Menominee and Marinette enables us not only to do this, but also to get acquainted with our neighbors. These towns, located as they are on historic Green Bay, separated only by the Menominee river, should prove especially attractive for a mid-summer meeting.

The committee in charge of the meeting have arranged a program which combines instruction, inspiration and entertainment. Speakers of more than local reputation have been engaged, round tables have been planned, and opportunities for informal discussion will be given. Prominent among the topics on the program will be such live subjects as "The growing librarian," "Vocational guidance as a library function," "The library as a moulder of public opinion," and "The place of art in a library."

One of the chief advantages of a meeting like this will be the opportunity afforded of becoming acquainted with some of the prominent workers in the library field, of discussing with others the problems which they also have had to meet, and of drawing inspiration from coming in contact with librarians who share and impart inspiration for the cause.

Restful entertainment has been planned. There will be boat trips and motor rides, a reception, and dinners in Menominee and Marinette. The Commercial Club of Menominee and the officials of the Spies Memorial Library have been tireless in planning for the comfort of the visiting librarians.

For special information in regard to details, address Miss Annie A. Pollard, Secretary, Grand Rapids Public Library.

THEODORE W. KOCH, *President*.

ARKANSAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The fourth annual meeting of the Arkansas Library Association was held at Pine Bluff, April 2 and 3, Dr. C. H. Brough presiding. In holding the meeting in Pine Bluff it was felt an impetus could be given the new movement there for a public library.

The first session was held at 3 p.m., Thursday. Rabbi Joseph Jasin, a representative from the Pine Bluff Library Association, opened the meeting with an address of welcome. The keynote of Rabbi Jasin's address was that the library is a necessity rather than a luxury. A response to the address of welcome was made by Dr. Brough, the president. Dr. Brough holds the chair of economics at the State University, and is thoroughly acquainted with economic and intellectual needs of the state. He made an eloquent appeal for libraries in the towns and cities of the state and further emphasized the immediate necessity of more libraries.

Miss Marguerite English, children's librarian in the Little Rock Public Library, gave

an illuminating paper on "Southern libraries and their work." She reviewed the work of the more aggressive libraries, showing the large possibilities for the library in awakening the intellectual spirit of the South.

Mr. A. H. Simmons, librarian at Hendricks College, discussed "The public library in its relation to the schools and colleges," giving practical ideas for better coöperation and correlation.

The Rev. Mr. Ingham, the founder and organizer of the Camden Public Library, the first public library in the state, discussed briefly the establishment of libraries in the smaller towns. He urged the people not to delay until their town should be large enough for a Carnegie building, but to set to work immediately to secure a room and a small nucleus of books, adding to this collection persistently each year, as a library so secured through the zeal and sacrifice of the citizens would be best appreciated.

Miss Eva Reichardt, state organizer of school improvement associations, gave a talk on the school improvement libraries in the rural districts. She especially urged the Pine Bluff citizens in the event of establishing a public library, to first secure an efficient librarian, as otherwise the library would become merely an architectural addition to the city.

At 6.30 the library workers were the guests of the Pine Bluff Library Association at a dinner served in the Hotel Jefferson. A delightful musical program was rendered during the course of the dinner which greatly added to the pleasure of the evening. After the dinner the guests were driven by automobile to the Chamber of Commerce where a public meeting was held. Mr. Dan Taylor, president of the Pine Bluff Library Association, opened the meeting with an earnest plea to the people of his city to ally themselves with the intellectual movements of the times, definitely organize a library campaign for an adequate building, and place themselves in the vanguard of the Arkansas library movement. This enthusiastic address was followed by a carefully prepared paper on "Arkansas and its libraries," by Miss Laura Brower of Van Buren. Miss Brower, through hundreds of letters, personal interviews and thorough investigation, carefully compiled material for this paper, the first real analysis of the library condition. Her paper was recognized by all present as a most valuable document.

Mr. George B. Utley of the American Li-

brary Association, gave the address of the evening, "The changing conception of the public library." Whether librarian or layman, each one present felt that he had touched the library movement at every point. The librarians were given a broader, deeper view of the work, the laymen a new knowledge of the scope of the work emanating from the library centers. Mr. Utley closed his address with welcome words of optimism for the library workers in Arkansas.

On Friday morning some librarians visited the public schools, where stories and short talks were given the children and teachers.

At 10.30 a business session of the library association was called at which the following officers were elected: Dr. C. H. Brough, unanimously reelected president; Mrs. C. W. Pettigrew, Pine Bluff, vice-president; Rev. Mr. Ingham, Camden, second vice-president; Dr. Joseph Jasin, Pine Bluff, field secretary; Dorothy D. Lyon, reelected secretary; Dan Taylor, Pine Bluff, chairman advisory board; other members to be named by the president later.

At the request of the State Federation of Women's Clubs and the State Teachers' Association, delegates were elected to represent the Arkansas Library Association and have a place on each of the programs. It was also decided to send a library exhibit to the state fair in October. It is the purpose of the library association to get the library movement before the people through as many organizations and with as much publicity as possible "without money and without price."

Resolutions of appreciation of the kindness and hospitality of the citizens of Pine Bluff were heartily endorsed.

At 11.30 a joint meeting of the Pine Bluff Chamber of Commerce and the Young Men's Progressive Business League met with Mr. Utley to discuss the immediate steps for a public library for their city.

A long automobile ride closed the pleasant library meeting ever held in the state.

DOROTHY D. LYON, *Secretary*.

TENNESSEE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Tennessee Library Association held its annual meeting on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1914, in the Carnegie Library of Nashville. In addition to a large local attendance there were present from out of town Miss Marilla Waite Freeman of the Goodwyn Institute Library, Memphis; Mr. Charles Johnston of the Cossitt Library, Memphis; Miss Margaret Dunlap, librarian of the Chattanooga Public

Library; Miss Jennie E. Lauderdale of Dyersburg, former state librarian; Miss Alice Drake, librarian of the Free Public Library, Jackson; Miss Lucy E. Fay, librarian of the University of Tennessee Library, Knoxville; Mrs. Murfree, librarian of the Middle Tennessee State Normal Library, Murfreesboro, and Mrs. Sherrill, librarian Carnegie Library, Brownsville. The morning session was opened by an address by Mr. G. H. Baskette, president of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Library, Nashville, and honorary president of the association. Mr. Baskette said in extending a welcome to the association in behalf of the local librarians that the greeting was more than a formality. It was an expression of genuine gladness and hearty hospitality. He said there is a peculiar feeling of fellowship among librarians which gives special zest to their meetings. This is due, he thought, not alone to professional interest, but also to the fact that the librarian has a conception of his work and vision of its opportunities and possibilities for educational, social and moral advancement, which it is difficult to get communities, and often even library boards, fully to comprehend. Library work is practical, systematic and businesslike, yet it is invested with a sentiment and permeated with a purpose of altruistic service which is not understood by those, who for lack of inclination or opportunity, do not get into the heart of the library motive and meaning. For these reasons it is natural that librarians should be drawn together in a special spirit of fellowship and coöperation, and find pleasure, profit and encouragement in meetings like this.

The general theme of the day was Simplification, Socialization, Specialization. This theme was suggested by Miss Marilla Waite Freeman, president of the association, who outlined the program, and presided at all sessions. In opening the meeting, Miss Freeman said that she would translate "the three S's of the general theme into plain Anglo-Saxon as follows: Simplification—Is there lost motion in your machinery? Socialization—Is your library a social center? Specialization—Do you reach the man on the job? These were the three questions the program of the day was intended to set us asking ourselves, perhaps to be more fully considered at future meetings.

The morning program was divided under two heads: (1) "How to simplify our routine," and (2) "How to make our libraries centers of social service." Under the first

division Miss Margaret McE. Kercheval, librarian of the Carnegie Library of Nashville, read a paper on "How to simplify routine in public libraries." At its completion Mr. Charles Johnston gave a brief talk on a loose-leaf simplified accession sheet, illustrated by the special sheet itself.

"How to simplify routine in school libraries" was then discussed by Mrs. Pearl Williams Kelley, director of library extension of the State Department of Public Instruction. Mrs. Kelley gave an interesting account of the work she is doing in the country schools of Tennessee, through the State Education Department, which has appropriated \$15,000 for library extension and school libraries. There was a short discussion on these papers by Miss Freeman, Mr. Johnston and Miss Lauderdale.

Under the second division of the morning session Miss Margaret Dunlap of the Chattanooga Public Library, discussed "The city library as a social center." This was followed by a talk on "The library and social movements," by Miss Lauderdale of Dyersburg. Miss Lauderdale explained to the association that she had misplaced a part of her paper on this subject and asked permission to substitute a paper on the "History of Tennessee libraries," prepared while at Simmons College Library School.

Miss Mary Skeffington, librarian of the State Library, Nashville, completed the morning session by a paper entitled "What the state librarian can do for rural centers." The president then appointed as a committee on nomination of officers Mr. G. H. Baskette, Miss Alice Drake and Mrs. Pearl Williams Kelley. A committee to submit amendments to the constitution was composed of Miss Fay, Mr. Johnston and Miss Kercheval. Following the morning session, out-of-town members of the association were entertained by the Nashville librarians at a luncheon at the Hotel Hermitage.

The afternoon session on Specialization was opened by a talk on the subject "How to reach special classes," by Mr. Charles D. Johnston of the Cossitt Library, Memphis. Mr. Johnston touched upon many phases of the subject, which he said resolved itself into the one word "Publicity," and in closing described most interestingly the work of the Cossitt Library with the colored population of Memphis, carried on chiefly through the colored schools.

This was followed by a paper by Miss Alice L. Drake on "Book selection for special

classes." Miss Drake's incidental definition of an immoral book as one which lowers the spiritual temperature of the reader, or rather as one which has a spiritual influence to lessen the happiness and usefulness of the reader, led to an animated discussion. The special work of college and normal school libraries was treated in a most valuable paper by Miss Lucy E. Fay, librarian of the University of Tennessee at Knoxville.

Miss Fay upon request of the president also spoke briefly in regard to a text book she is preparing for the instruction of normal school students in the use of libraries and books. Discussion of this subject was led by Miss Sanders, librarian of Vanderbilt University Library, and Miss Elizabeth Bloomstein, librarian of the George Peabody College for teachers. A general discussion followed on the relation of the librarian to the student and college professor.

Three minute reports from many librarians on recent activities in their libraries were next heard. Mrs. Murfree of the Middle Tennessee Normal School Library, Mrs. Sherrill of the Carnegie Library of Brownsville, Miss Blake and Mrs. Carmack of Nashville were among those who spoke.

Miss Freeman then gave a report of the A. L. A. Kaaterskill Conference covering in an interesting way the principal points of the meeting. The president called attention to the fact that the association may have affiliation with the American Library Association and representation in its council upon payment of annual dues of \$5.00. On motion of Mr. Johnston, the resolution was made and carried that the Tennessee Library Association affiliate itself with the A. L. A.

Some slight amendments to the constitution included the reshaping of the executive committee to be composed of the officers of the association and the president of the preceding year. The following officers were elected: President, Miss Lucy E. Fay, University of Tennessee Library, Knoxville; first vice-president, Miss Margaret Dunlap, Chattanooga; second vice-president, Mr. Charles D. Johnston, Memphis; secretary-treasurer, Miss Margaret McE. Kercheval, Nashville.

The night session was in conjunction with the Tennessee Public School Officers' Association. It was called "An evening with some Tennessee authors." Mrs. Harry Anderson of the Vanderbilt School of Expression, and Misses Winnia and Shipp of the same school, gave selected readings from "Charles Egbert Craddock," Maria Thompson Daviess, Corra

Harris, John Trotwood Moore and other Tennessee authors. Miss Mabel Williams, president of the Public School Officers' Association, introduced Miss Freeman, who gracefully placed the evening program in Mrs. Anderson's hands.

At the close of the evening Mr. Johnston offered for the visiting librarians the following resolution:

Resolved, That the visiting members of the Tennessee Library Association record their appreciation of the hospitality of the Carnegie Library of Nashville, and extend to the librarians of Nashville a vote of thanks for the many acts of thoughtful kindness extended to them during the meeting of the association.

MARGARET McE. KERCHEVAL, *Secretary*.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the California State Library Association will be held at the Hotel del Coronado, San Diego, June 15 to 20 inclusive, with nearly 350 delegates from all over the state. James L. Gillis, Sacramento, is president of the organization, and Miss Victoria Ellis, until recently librarian at Long Beach, is secretary. The committee is already at work on the program.

SASKATCHEWAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

A meeting to organize a library association for the Province of Saskatchewan, northwest Canada, was held on April 13, in the public library building of the city of Moose Jaw. The meeting was attended by all the most prominent educationalists in the province, as well as a number of those engaged actively in library work.

Mr. J. R. C. Honeyman, chief librarian of Regina Public Library, who had been chiefly responsible for calling the meeting, opened the proceedings with a brief address in which he outlined the legislation at present on the statute books with regard to libraries, and pointed out the necessity of forming an association, not only for the benefit of librarians themselves, but to form a body of public opinion to secure needed legislation.

A constitution was drafted and adopted, based on the constitution of the Ontario Library Association.

The following officers were appointed: President, Mr. C. W. Cameron of the Collegiate Institute, Saskatoon; vice-president, Mr. A. H. Gibbard, librarian, Moose Jaw Public Library; secretary-treasurer, J. R. C. Honeyman; members of council: Messrs. A. Ken-

nedly, Weyburn; J. G. Gallaway, North Battleford, and G. A. Brown, Prince Albert.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted requesting the provincial government to place the administration of legislation affecting the library system of the province in the hands of the minister of education; also that the provincial government so amend the school acts as to provide that where a public library has been established under the "Public Libraries' Act" in any city or town municipality, upon the request of the school board of such city or town, the library board may take over the control, management and supervision of all school libraries, upon such terms as may be mutually agreed upon between the respective boards. It was also resolved that the association urge upon the government the desirability of taking immediate steps toward providing the rural communities of the province with library facilities. As a rider to this it was suggested that the rural schools might conveniently be employed for the care and distribution of such books as might be provided.

Another resolution drew attention to the necessity for the simplification of the returns now required from the larger libraries in order to enable them to qualify for the government grants. Committees were appointed to interview the minister of education at the first available opportunity, and present to him the resolutions above referred to in person.

Before concluding the meeting, resolutions were adopted thanking Mr. Honeyman for his activity in connection with the work of organization, and also thanking the library board of the city of Moose Jaw for providing accommodation for the meeting.

An executive meeting was held immediately after the close of the general meeting, and after transacting the routine business, a telegram of greeting from the newly formed association was sent to the president of the Ontario Library Association in session at Toronto.

Library Schools

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

During the annual library visit, which took place March 31-April 7, the following libraries were visited: Springfield City Library Association; Worcester Free Public Library; Clark University Library; Worcester County Law Library; American Antiquarian Society; Boston Public Library;

Massachusetts State Library; Boston Book Co.; Harvard University Library; Riverside Press; Brookline Public Library; Medford Public Library; Salem Public Library; Providence Public Library; Providence Athenæum; Brown University; Annmary Brown Memorial.

Many of the students paid brief voluntary visits to other libraries in the vicinity of Boston, and in Providence, Northampton and New Haven. The cordiality and hospitality which have so long been a feature of the visit were again in evidence. The party is under particular obligations to Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Shaw, the Medford Public Library, the Essex Institute (Salem, Mass.), Mr. Gardner M. Jones, of the Salem Public Library, and Dr. H. L. Koopman and the staff of Brown University Library, for special features which added much to the pleasure of the visit to their libraries.

Charles E. Rush, '08, librarian of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Public Library, addressed the school April 11, his subject being "Prominent illustrators of children's books."

The month of March was devoted to practice work in nearly twenty different libraries outside of Albany. Libraries at Potsdam, Seneca Falls, Russell, Canandaigua, and Houghton Seminary were reorganized by members of the senior class. This reorganization work was under the direct supervision of the Educational Extension Division.

A considerable number of students from both classes expect to attend the A. L. A. conference in Washington. Although regular class work will not be suspended during that time, arrangements will be made so that attendance at the conference will result in the least possible loss of school work.

Miss Elizabeth Lowry, '14, who left school early in the year on account of ill health, has again discontinued school work, and has returned to her home in Oakland, Cal.

F. K. WALTER.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The spring library visiting trip this year covered a circuit of New Jersey and Pennsylvania libraries. Starting Saturday, March 28, we visited Princeton University Library, the Public Library at Trenton and the State Library, where Miss Askew told the class about the work of the New Jersey Commission. In Philadelphia visits were made to the

main library, the Library for the Blind, the Municipal Reference Library and the Spring Garden Branch of the Philadelphia Free Library, the Philadelphia Library Company and the libraries of the University of Pennsylvania, Drexel Institute and Girard College. At the latter place we were taken about by the vice-president, who was formerly of Pratt Institute. We also visited Leary's Book Store, where each of the class executed a book-buying commission for the library. On Wednesday we went up to Harrisburg where we inspected the beautiful new building of the Public Library and spent the rest of the afternoon and the evening in the State Library and the commission office. Two rather unusual features here were a demonstration of the work of the photostat and a display of the State Library's lantern slides of flowers and birds. The work of the commission as explained by Mr. Bliss and Miss MacDonald seemed very real when we were surrounded by traveling library cases and other evidences of commission work. From Harrisburg we went up to Wilkes-Barré where the Osterhout Library, the Wyoming Historical Library and the lace mills afforded a varied entertainment. On Friday a beautiful trolley trip was made from Wilkes-Barré to Hazleton where Miss Willigerod of the class of 1911, is librarian. The morning there was succeeded by an afternoon at the Scranton Public Library. The week ended by a return trip over the Pocono Mountains and through the Delaware Water Gap.

The trip yielded not only unusually good professional experience, but no class was ever received with more open-handed hospitality. We were entertained at luncheon by the staff of Princeton University Library, by the Public Library of Harrisburg and by the Library at Hazleton. Supper and a musical evening were provided by the commission at Harrisburg. The Osterhout Library at Wilkes-Barré gave us a bounteous evening party, with a concert following the repast; the Public Library at Scranton served us a most acceptable supper, and we were given afternoon tea at the State Library in Trenton, at Drexel Institute and at the home of Vice-president and Mrs. Jameson of Girard College.

So much impressed was the class by the hospitality received on the trip that on learning that the Drexel Institute Library School was to visit us on Tuesday, April 7, they asked to be allowed to give them a luncheon,

which was served in the new Women's Club House.

The last visiting lecturer of the winter term was Miss Mary E. Hall, librarian of the Girls' High School, who spoke on the opportunity of the high school librarian.

A lantern slide lecture on the Cleveland Public Library was given by Mr. Brett on Monday afternoon, April 6.

Mr. W. R. Eastman, formerly chief of the Extension Department at Albany, gave his accustomed course of six lectures on "Library buildings" during the week of April 13 to 18.

The result of the examination given by the Board of Education for high school librarians has recently been printed. It is gratifying to note that the first two names on the list are graduates of this school.

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Mary V. Bolton, class of 1903, who has been for some years librarian and index clerk to the Board of Education of New York City, has accepted the position of county agent for the State Charities Aid Association, with headquarters at Utica.

Miss Adeline M. Cartwright, class of 1913, Cleveland Training Class, 1914, has accepted the position of children's librarian in one of the larger branches of the Toronto Public Library.

Miss Margaret Hickman, class of 1913, who assumed the librarianship of the public library in her home at Red Wing, Minnesota, on graduation, has been appointed librarian of the public library at Eveleth, Minnesota.

Miss Louise Richardson, class of 1913, has been made children's librarian of the public library at Hibbing, Minnesota.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The visiting lecturers for April have been Dr. Frank P. Hill, who spoke on "The organization of a large library system, as exemplified by the Brooklyn Public Library," and Mrs. Cronan, whose subject was "Story-telling."

April 23 a visit was made to the Perkins Institution for the Blind, and on April 25 a whole day was spent in the libraries of Providence, R. I., including the Public Library, the State Library, the Providence Athenæum, The John Hay Memorial Library, and the John Carter Brown and Annmary Brown Libraries.

The spring vacation lasted from March

27 to April 8. The school regretted that the vacation prevented them from receiving the New York State Library School during their Boston visit, but one of the student committees spent a short time at the college on April 2.

ALUMNI NOTES

Minnie E. Burke, 1911, has accepted a position in the Library of the Department of Agriculture.

Rachel Flint, special student, 1906-07, was recently married to Dr. Arthur F. Wheat of Manchester, N. H.

Linn Jones, special student, 1911-12, has resigned her position in the Sioux City Public Library to become children's librarian at the Oak Park, Ill., Public Library.

Marian Jones, 1908, recently resigned from the New York Public Library staff to live with her family in Denver, Colo.

Isabel S. Monro, 1907, has joined the cataloging staff of the New York Public Library.

Adrienne F. Muzzy, 1907-08, has been made branch librarian of the Yorkville branch of the New York Public Library.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

Since the last report junior lectures have been as follows: "Italian literature from d'Azeglio to d'Annunzio," by Théophile E. Comba; "The circulation department," by Jessie Welles (Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh); "Branch library buildings," by Benjamin Adams (New York Public Library); "The best seller," by Mary Ogden White of the editorial staff of *Newark News*.

Seniors' lectures in the advanced reference and cataloging course, and the school and college library course were on "College cataloging" (two lectures), by Harriet B. Prescott (Columbia University Library); and "The work of the archivist," by Victor H. Paltsits (New York Public Library).

Lectures in the senior administration course were on "City library extension," by Jessie Welles (Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh), and "State library extension," by Sarah B. Askew (New Jersey Library Commission).

Recent and very welcome visitors to the school were: Miss Alice Tyler, and Mr. W. H. Brett of Cleveland, and Miss Ida M. Mendenhall, on her return from her lecture course at Riverside, Cal.

The juniors and several of the library staff attended the tea given after Miss Welles' lecture on March 18, at which Mr. T. E. Comba, an earlier lecturer, read scenes from

a translation of "A game of chess," by Giuseppe Giacosa.

On April 7 the Drexel Institute School, accompanied by Miss Bacon, were welcome guests in the schoolroom, meeting the New York students afterward, with some of the faculty, at the Port Arthur restaurant in Chinatown, where the party of forty-five had a Chinese dinner.

The school recently received a valuable and interesting gift of a Babylonian tablet with cuneiform writing from Mr. Andrew Keogh of the Yale University Library.

The practice of the spring term has been assigned in eighteen branches, six rooms of the reference department, the circulation offices and travelling library division, and in three local high school libraries.

Instead of taking the usual vacation the last week of March, the juniors voted to continue their work and to attend later the A. L. A. conference in Washington. They were however, excused from practice during what would have been vacation week, and as the third term practice occupies all day on Mondays and Tuesdays, they secured thus four successive days of rest and recreation.

The school headquarters at Washington will probably be the Hotel Gordon, and at least two instructors will remain with the student party. It is hoped that graduates as well as seniors may be of the party, which expects to occupy an entire car of the Baltimore & Ohio, on the outward journey. Miss M. A. Newberry, president of the alumni association, and Mr. F. B. Spaulding of the senior class, are arranging for a school reunion in the form of a luncheon. Twenty-seven juniors have joined the American Library Association.

Appointments have recently been made as follows:

Miss Maud Durlin (junior, 1913), promotion to first assistant in cataloging department, Cleveland Public Library.

Miss Gertrude Olmsted (senior, 1913), assistant, Muhlenberg branch.

Miss A. Marie Hardy (senior, 1914), librarian, East Orange High School Library.

Miss M. R. Abbott (senior, 1914), teacher's assistant, Library School, New York Public Library.

MARY W. PLUMMER, Principal.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA—LIBRARY
SCHOOL

The second term of the school began on Jan. 5, 1914, and closed for the Easter vacation of three days, April 9.

Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott gave her course of instruction in children's work during the week of March 16 to 21 and also gave a recital of selected stories on March 19, according to the plan for her work this year.

On April 1, Mrs. Max Franklyn Howland of Boston, formerly Anne Wallace, the founder of the Library School, gave a lecture to the class on "The ideals which constitute the foundation of sound library work." After this address, which occupied an hour, Mrs. Howland talked informally to the class for an hour, giving them a valuable insight into the difficulties of pioneer library work. Both talks were inspirational in their effect on her listeners.

On April 3 at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, the faculty of the Library School entertained at a reception in honor of Mrs. Howland. This occasion served to bring together a notable group of Atlanta people, both men and women. The invitations were confined to library trustees, past and present, and their wives, and to the men and women aside from trustees who had rendered service to the library cause in the city and state. This included as many as possible of the trustees of the Young Men's Library Association Library on which foundation the Carnegie Library of Atlanta was established. Mr. Darwin Jones, who was a trustee of the Young Men's Library Association Library at the time of its organization in 1866, was present to pay his respects to Mrs. Howland. The company included men distinguished in the professions and in business who had served the library at various times during the past forty-five years. It was a source of pleasure to the guests, who numbered over a hundred, to have Mrs. Howland again in Atlanta, and each took occasion to express some appreciation of her efforts for the library that had ended in so great a success. Master Wallace Howland attracted much interest at this entertainment in honor of his mother.

DELIA FOREACRE SNEED, *Principal*.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH—TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

Mr. Charles E. Rush, librarian of the Public Library, St. Louis, Missouri, gave two lectures before the school on April 8. His subjects were "Prominent illustrators of children's books" and "Effective library advertising."

The school closed upon April 8 for the annual spring recess, to reopen for the spring term on April 20.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Mrs. L. L. Beeken, who was Kate Keith, class of 1912, died in Pittsburgh on March 26, after an illness of nearly six months.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

NEWS NOTES

The outside lecturers for the month in the Library and community welfare course have been: Dr. E. A. Peterson, director of physical education in the Cleveland Public Schools, "Recreation as community necessity"; Prof. James E. Cutler, professor of sociology at Adelbert College, "Social service and allied professions"; Miss Anna L. Morse, librarian of the Reuben McMillan Free Library of Youngstown, "The library's relation to social service training." Other lecturers were Mrs. Julia S. Harron, editor for the Cleveland Public Library, on "Translations of foreign literature," and Miss Virginia Graeff of the Cleveland Art School, on "The educational value of pictures in libraries and schools."

The course in Bookbinding is now being given by Miss Stiles, supervisor of binding in the Cleveland Public Library. It includes the study of the mechanical make-up of books, practical work in mending and binding, and visits to library and commercial binderies.

Miss Harriet E. Howe, head instructor, has been appointed director of the Iowa Summer Library School at the State University of Iowa for the session of 1914.

Wednesday noon, March 18, the faculty were the guests of the class at a most enjoyable class "spread."

The school was closed for the Easter vacation, April 8-15.

ALUMNI NOTES

Ruth M. Tiffany, '12, resigned her position of assistant in the Western Reserve Historical Society Library and was married March 11 to Mr. William Bainum.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Director*.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

The month of field work required of seniors began February 9 and ended March 7. The public libraries of the following Illinois cities cooperated with the school this year by accepting students for practice work under the working conditions usually accorded their own assistants: Decatur, Evanston, Oak Park, Rockford, Jacksonville and Galesburg.

The annual inspection visit to libraries, bookstores, binderies, and printing shops re-

quired of both juniors and seniors, this year included the cities of St. Louis, Jacksonville and Springfield. This trip usually follows immediately the seniors' field work, but was postponed two weeks this year on account of the prevalence of scarlet fever in Urbana. A special car took the students to St. Louis over the Illinois Central Railroad Monday, March 23, and the return was made the following Saturday. The party included thirty-eight students, in charge of Miss Simpson, assistant director, and Miss Jutton, loan librarian of the University of Illinois Library. As is always the case, the librarians of the cities visited did everything any one could possibly expect of busy folks to enable the students to see and examine their libraries at work. The school is greatly indebted to them.

Lectures by visiting librarians have been given as follows: December 17 and 18, Mr. George B. Utley, secretary of the American Library Association, two lectures: "A library diagnosis," and "The work of the American Library Association." January 22 and 23, Mr. Henry E. Legler, librarian of the Chicago Public Library, three lectures: "Recent developments in legislative and municipal reference work," "Books our grandmothers read when children," and "The Chicago Public Library and the playgrounds."

Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott began her regular five weeks' instruction in library work with children April 6, meeting the seniors daily, and the juniors twice a week.

Mr. John B. Kaiser, just before leaving Urbana to assume the duties of his new position as librarian of the Tacoma Public Library, gave to the seniors the regular ten lectures on legislative and municipal reference work. These lectures, greatly amplified, will soon be published in book form by the Boston Book Company.

Dr. A. H. Lybyer, professor of history in the university, gave an illustrated lecture on "Constantinople" to the University of Illinois Library Club, at its January meeting. At the February meeting Dr. T. H. Guild of the English department, read one of his own plays. At the March meeting Miss Florence R. Curtis of the Library School faculty, read French-Canadian stories and verse.

ALUMNI NOTES

Anna May Price, B.L.S., 1900, is organizer of the Illinois Library Extension Commission, Springfield, Illinois.

Bess E. Wilson, B.L.S., 1907, has resigned her position as librarian of the Southern Il-

linois Normal School at Carbondale, and is an assistant in the John Crerar Library, Chicago.

Rachel Agg, of the junior class, has withdrawn from the school in order to accept the position of librarian of the Public Library at Plymouth, Indiana.

Edna A. Hester, 1903-04, has returned to the school for special work.

Fanny W. Hill, 1912-13, has returned to finish the junior year's work after a year's experience in the public libraries of Champaign, Illinois, and Union City, Indiana.

Edna L. Goss, B.L.S., 1902, is head cataloger of the University of Minnesota Library, Minneapolis.

Helen Calhoun, B.L.S., 1905, was married to Mr. Gentry Cash, Feb. 14, 1914. Mr. and Mrs. Cash are living in Whiting, Indiana.

Catherine Alexander, 1912-13, is in a sanatorium at Howell, Michigan.

Sabra L. Nason, 1905-06, 1906-07, is librarian of the Umatilla County Library, at Pendleton, Oregon.

Mary E. Goff, B.L.S., 1911, is reference librarian of the University of Texas, Austin.

P. L. WINDSOR, *Director*.

ILLINOIS SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The fourth summer session of the University of Illinois Library School will begin June 22, 1914, and continue for six weeks. Mr. Ernest J. Reece, Ph.B., and Miss Ethel Bond, A.B., B.L.S., members of the library school faculty, will be the principal instructors. Illinois librarians, assistants, or teacher-librarians are not charged a tuition fee; students from other states pay the usual fee of \$12. No entrance examinations are required.

For further information write to the Library School, Urbana, Illinois.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SUMMER SCHOOL

The following courses in library economy will be given at Columbia University, in the City of New York, at its summer session, from July 6 to August 14, 1914:

Bibliography—Miss Helen Rex Keller, instructor in charge, librarian, School of Journalism, Columbia University.

Administration of College and School Libraries—Mr. Andrew Keogh, reference librarian, Yale University; Mr. Frederick C. Hicks, assistant librarian, Columbia University; Miss Irene Warren, librarian, School of Education, Chicago University.

Cataloging, Classification—Miss Laura R. Gibbs, classifier and reviser, Columbia University Library.

Public documents and legislative and municipal reference work—Miss Ono Mary Imhoff, librarian of the International Health Commission, Washington, D. C.

For complete statement of courses and all particulars, write for announcement of the summer session to the secretary of the University, New York, N. Y.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI SUMMER SCHOOL

The University of Missouri with the co-operation of the Missouri Library Commission and the St. Louis Public Library offers courses in library methods at its Summer Library School during the six weeks from June 15 to July 25. This is an opportunity to add six weeks of systematic instruction to library experience, but is in no sense a substitute for the one or two years' training of the library schools.

Admission to the entire course offered is restricted to librarians, library assistants and students who have appointments to library positions or teaching positions with charge of the school library. University credit will be given under the customary conditions.

Miss Wales, secretary of the Missouri Library Commission, and Miss Maud van Buren, formerly instructor in the Wisconsin Library School, will assist in giving the courses. Through the courtesy of Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, president of the Missouri Library Commission and librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, Miss E. L. Power, supervisor of children's work, and Miss Margery Quigley, branch librarian in the St. Louis Public Library, are also to be instructors in the Summer Library School. These with Mr. H. O. Severance and Mr. H. M. Burrowes of the university will constitute the faculty.

The courses will take up cataloging and classification, library economy, book selection and reference work.

There is a registration fee of \$10.00 for all students in the summer session of the University of Missouri. This covers all fees for students selecting all the courses in library methods or for any one of them in combination with courses in other departments of the summer session, aggregating not more than six hours' credit. There are no special examinations for admission to the Summer Library School.

For further information, write to J. D. Elliff, director of the summer session, Columbia, Missouri.

MINNESOTA LIBRARY COMMISSION SUMMER SCHOOL

The Minnesota Public Library Commission will hold its fifteenth Summer School for library training at the State University, Minneapolis, June 15-July 24, 1914. The instructors will be Miss Clara F. Baldwin, director, secretary of the commission; Miss Miriam E. Carey, supervisor of institution libraries, Minnesota Board of Control; Miss Helen J. Stearns, librarian, Minnesota Public Library Commission; Miss Martha Wilson, supervisor of school libraries, Minnesota Department of Education; Miss Ruth A. Haven, organizer, Minnesota Public Library Commission.

This brief course is intended primarily to meet the needs of the small public libraries which cannot afford trained librarians. It does not offer a complete course in library science nor claim in any way to be a substitute for regular library school training. The work will be adapted as far as possible to the needs of the libraries represented, based upon study of actual conditions and resources in the library and the town.

All of the instruction is given in the form of lectures, supplemented by practice work, which is carefully revised. Students will take away from the school corrected samples of all library records. The work is planned to require the time of the student from seven to eight hours a day; two or three hours for the lectures, and the remainder for the practical work.

The course is open only to those holding library positions, or under definite appointment to such positions, and to teachers or students in charge of school libraries. The course is free to all holding positions in Minnesota libraries; for those outside the state, a registration fee of \$10.00 is required.

Application for admission should be made before June 1 to Miss Clara F. Baldwin, director, Minnesota Public Library Commission, St. Paul, Minn.

Librarians

The following appointments and changes in the staff of the circulation department of the New York Public Library have been made during the month:

Miss Vera Russell of the Melrose Branch, Miss I. Stevenson and Miss M. M. Cooper of the 125th Street Branch, Miss D. Kinney of the Yorkville Branch, Miss A. H. Farren, children's librarian at the Wood-

stock Branch, Miss F. Florence of the West 40th Street Branch, and Miss Jane Dunphy of the Aguilar Branch, transferred to the new Fort Washington Branch.

Miss M. C. Miller transferred from the Jackson Square Branch to the 135th Street Branch.

Miss M. M. Brough transferred from the Muhlenberg Branch to the Chatham Square Branch.

Miss C. A. Nearpass transferred from the cataloging department to the 96th Street Branch.

Miss D. Flower transferred as children's librarian from the Webster Branch to the Woodstock Branch.

Miss M. F. Croes transferred from the Jackson Square Branch to the Stapleton Branch.

Miss E. J. Hession transferred from the St. Gabriel's Park Branch to the Hamilton Fish Park Branch.

Miss M. LeFevre transferred from the office of the supervisor of work with children to the West 40th Street Branch.

Miss Louise Griffith transferred from the West 40th Street Branch to the Central Circulation Branch.

Miss Cora D. Robertson transferred from the Aguilar Branch to the Morrisania Branch.

Miss Gertrude Pugh, formerly of the Liverpool (England) Free Lending Library, appointed at Tompkins Square Branch.

Miss D. Thomas transferred as children's librarian from the 125th Street Branch to the Webster Branch.

At the last meeting of the board of trustees of the Paterson (N. J.) Public Library the resignations of Miss May Bird and Miss Rosalind R. Kuenemann, of the library staff, were received. Miss Mollie Chadwick, formerly at the Totowa branch, but absent for the last year, will take the place of Miss Kuenemann; Miss Margaret Priestly of the Riverside branch, will take Miss Bird's place. Miss Pollitt, evening reference librarian at the main library, will go to Riverside.

BAILY, Lillian B., of Thompsonville, Ct., is to be librarian of the new Thompsonville Public Library.

BERRY, Ethel I., New York State Library School, '11-'12, has resigned her position as assistant in the Wells College Library, Aurora, N. Y., to become assistant in the catalog department of the Minneapolis Public Library.

BLISS, Leslie E., B.L.S., New York State Library School, '13, and Alice M. Burnett of Newark, N. J., were married on February 26. Mr. Bliss is assistant in the legislative reference section of the New York State Library.

BONNETT, Marguerite W., New York State Library School, '02-'03, for several years assistant in the reference department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, died suddenly in California on February 28.

CAMPBELL, Robert A., has been appointed librarian of the Municipal Reference Branch of the New York Public Library beginning April 1. This branch was formerly the Municipal Reference Library in the Finance Department of the city. By action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment it has been placed under the management of the New York Public Library and allotted quarters in the new Municipal Building. Mr. Campbell graduated at the University of Wisconsin, with degree of A.B., in 1906; was special agent of the Wisconsin State Tax Commission in the summer of 1906; assistant in the University of Wisconsin, 1906-08; on the staff of the National Tax Commission, summer of 1907; a Fellow of Cornell University, 1908-09; Fellow of the University of Wisconsin, 1909-10; legislative reference librarian, state of California, 1910-11; secretary, Wisconsin State Board of Public Affairs, 1911-14. Before he went to California Mr. Campbell also had considerable experience under Mr. McCarthy in the legislative reference department of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

CLEGHORN, Vera, for the past two years librarian of the San Luis Obispo Carnegie Library, resigned April 1, to take a position with the California State Library in Sacramento.

FOSS, Sam Walter. A memorial to Sam Walter Foss, poet and for ten years and more the librarian at Somerville, Mass., will be erected on the farm on which he was born at Candia, N. H., by the Candia Club. It will take the form of a granite marker, bearing a bronze tablet on which will be the date of the poet's birth and an inscription from his works. Dana Brown, a cousin of the poet, has given a diamond-shaped plot of land to the club as a place for the memorial. It is hoped the memorial will be completed by the time the Candia Club holds its summer meeting in that town. A building on the land must be moved. It is planned to place a sign at the Candia railroad sta-

tion indicating the road which leads to the monument. At the next meeting of the executive committee of the club President George A. Hoseley will make a report on the definite plans for the memorial.

FOULDS, Maud M., of Ocean City, N. J., has been appointed librarian of the new Ocean City Public Library.

GILMORE, Evelyn L., for eight years librarian of the Lewiston Public Library, has been elected librarian of the Maine Historical Society, which has headquarters in Portland, one of the most important library positions in Maine.

HICKMAN, Margaret, of Red Wing, Minn., has been engaged to take charge of the new library recently completed at Eveleth in the same state.

JONES, Clara A., has resigned her position as librarian of the Warwick (Mass.) Free Library after thirty-three years of service. She continues as trustee and as secretary and treasurer of the board. During her librarianship the library has grown from 1700 to 5800 volumes. Warwick is one of the banner towns of the state in regard to circulation, which last year was 9.5 per head of the population. Circulation 4531, population (1910), 477. The people of Warwick showed their appreciation of her many years of faithful service by the gift of \$75 in gold from sixty contributors.

LOGASA, Hannah, head of the department of statistics and accounts in the Omaha Public Library, is planning to attend the Oxford meeting in August. She will sail for Europe soon after the A. L. A. conference in Washington, and will spend the summer in travel on the continent, returning to this country in October.

McLAUGHLIN, Mae, of the book department of the Queens Borough Public Library at Jamaica, L. I., has resigned to be married. Miss May McInerney of Elmhurst, has been appointed a grade B assistant in her place.

MORE, Annie, librarian in the Camden (N. J.) Public Library since 1897, died at her home in Camden March 26.

NEAL, Mollie, has been appointed librarian for the Venango County (Pa.) Bar Association. The 1700 volumes in the law library have been classified and rearranged in their cases. Miss Neal will have permanent quarters in the library and will do stenographic work for attorneys.

NELSON, Charles Alexander, celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday on April 14 at a

birthday reception, which was attended by many library and other friends, who took opportunity to congratulate him on his long and varied work in the library field.

SAGE, Lucile, has been appointed assistant librarian in the library at Selma, Cal.

SEARS, Miss Minnie E., who was appointed first assistant in the cataloging division of the reference department of the New York Public Library beginning February 16, is a graduate of Purdue University, B.S., and M.S.; of the Illinois Library School, B.L.S.; was assistant cataloger, University of Illinois, 1901-03; head cataloger, Bryn Mawr College, 1903-07; traveled and was engaged in bibliographical work abroad, 1907-08; head cataloger, University of Minnesota, 1909-14. She was joint author, with Miss Isadore G. Mudge, of "A Thackeray dictionary," London, 1910.

SETTLE, George T., librarian of the Louisville (Ky.) Free Public Library, was elected president of the Department of Libraries at the Conference for Education for the South held in the Louisville Public Library April 8. He will succeed Charles D. Johnston, librarian of Cossitt Library, Memphis, Tenn.

STEWART, Elizabeth, children's librarian in the Omaha Public Library, sails from Boston for Naples about the first of June, for a year's leave of absence. She will spend the summer in travel and in winter will study in Germany.

VAIL, Mrs. Edith E., of Norwalk, Ct., has been engaged as librarian of the Westport (Ct.) Public Library to succeed Miss Katherine M. Hutt. Mrs. Vail has had experience in the libraries of Connecticut and Massachusetts.

WALKLEY, Raymond L., B.L.S., New York State Library School, '13, who has been temporarily engaged in bibliographic work for the United States Bureau of Education, has accepted an appointment as assistant to the librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library.

WITT, Mrs. Edgar, who has been chief librarian at Baylor University, Waco, Texas, since 1909, has resigned her position to take effect June 1. The vacancy has not been filled. Miss Annie Melear will continue as first assistant.

WOODS, Arabella, of Des Moines, has been appointed librarian of the public library at Chariton, Ia. She will succeed Miss Katherine Terrill, who has accepted a library position in Burlington.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

MAINE

Bar Harbor. *Jesup Mem.* L. Inez M. Suminsbey, libn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Sept. 10, 1913.) Accessions 376; total number of volumes in library 10,000. Circulation 20,996. Expenses for salaries \$975; for books and periodicals \$417.47.

An attractive brochure with two double-page illustrations and several full-page pictures showing exterior and interior views of the library, and containing a short sketch of the growth of the library and description of its building was issued with the annual report.

Brewer. At the March town meeting the question of accepting the proposed gift of the Free Public Library, offered to the city by the Library Association, was voted on. Conditions of the gift were that the city should assume the entire support of the library (instead of a part of it as at present); that the library should be kept up to its present standard; that the library should be managed by a permanent board or commission, composed the first year of persons satisfactory to the association, one (or two) of whom should retire each year, a successor being appointed by the city. By a vote of 302 to 292, the gift was refused. Several reasons were given for the result. First, the population at one end of the town is largely foreign and at present lacking in library interest; second, a large number of people living away from the center of the town felt they would derive little benefit from the institution; third, the tax rate is already reported abnormally high and a burden to the farmers of the town; and at the last minute news was received that a bequest of \$5000 made to the library by a former citizen had been annulled by the breaking of the testator's will, a fact which discouraged many from voting for the acceptance of the gift. By its last report the library was shown to possess about 3500 books, 314 books having been added during the year. There were 712 cardholders who had used 13,723 books and 7336 magazines. Expenses were about \$1200. Last year the city appropriated \$500 for the library, to which the state added \$50. The rest of the money was raised by the Library Association. No help has ever been received from Mr. Carnegie, and only about \$100 in all from outside the town.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Keene P. L. Mary Lucina Saxton, libn. (38th annual rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 1, 1913.) Accessions 701; total number of volumes in library 19,753. Circulation 40,254. New registration 582.

Manchester. With the near approach of the time for the removal of the 70,000 and more books stored away in the Public Library Building on Franklin street to the new Carpenter Memorial Library, the question arises as to the uses to which the old library building will be put. The Manchester Federation of Women's Clubs some months ago petitioned that the old library edifice, when vacated, be turned over to the uses of the federation under proper restrictions, and intimated that the federation was in a position to expend whatever sum of money might be necessary to equip and furnish the building for social, philanthropic and educational work. Since that petition was filed the question has arisen in City Hall circles as to the occupancy of at least a part of the old library building by the overseer of the poor, the school department, and also the assessors, still leaving room for federation purposes.

MASSACHUSETTS

Amherst. The Amherst College faculty has appointed President Alexander Meiklejohn, Librarian Robert S. Fletcher, Prof. J. F. Genung, Prof. H. de Forest Smith and Treasurer Harry W. Kidder to consider plans for a new library building.

Attleboro. The sum of \$500 has been left to the Public Library by the will of the late Mary Lee Buffum of Providence.

Barre. The bequest of \$2000 and books, left to the public library by Katherine Allen of Worcester, has been accepted.

Boston. A few librarians of Boston and vicinity have been meeting for luncheon on the last Thursday of each month, for informal discussion of professional matters.

Boston. Residents of the Franklin Park section are protesting Mayor Curley's action in causing the closing of the Park Branch Library and reading room. They declare it is the first Boston reading room to be closed since the building of the Public Library, and that thousands of patrons are put to serious inconvenience.

Boston. According to the last catalog of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, the Sheppard Library of that institution now contains about 7500 volumes. The library is especially strong in literature of pharmacopœias and dispensatories and in its sets of American and foreign pharmaceutical journals.

Boston. The Insurance Library Association, recently made an annex of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, is now established in new quarters on the fourth floor of the Oliver Building. The book stack room has been thoroughly fireproofed by rebuilding partitions, doors and windows to conform to National Board standards, and is equipped with steel stacks. All other shelves, cases and cabinets for files are of steel, the only wooden furniture being the desks, tables and chairs of the reading room. The librarian has a private office, and two assistants are now employed for the detail work.

Cambridge. The late John L. Cadwalader of New York City, bequeathed \$20,000 to Harvard University for the purchase of books for the law school.

Danvers. *Peabody Inst. L.* Emilie D. Patch, lbn. (46th annual rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 31, 1913.) Accessions 617. Total number of volumes in library 27,743. Circulation 49,973.

Gloucester. Four oil paintings in the Sawyer Free Library were cut from the frames recently, and some Indian relics and similar articles were taken. These were given to the city from the collection of the late Samuel E. Sawyer, donor of the library. The paintings stolen were on the second floor, access to which has always been free and unsupervised. Hereafter all visitors to the second floor of the building will be required to register.

Hudson P. L. Grace M. Whittemore, lbn. (46th rpt.—1913.) Accessions 434; total number of volumes in library 10,630. Circulation 42,028. Total registration 1724. Receipts \$2096.29. About one-fourth of the population of the town are library patrons.

Malden P. L. Herbert William Fison, lbn. (36th rpt.—1913.) Accessions 3999; total number of volumes in library 63,886. Circulation 197,899. New registration 3062. Receipts \$33,616.30.

The past year has been the busiest in the history of the library. The increase of circulation over last year is 14,900; the insur-

ance has been doubled; a painting by Maes, and a smaller one by Symonds have been purchased; a branch has been established at Maplewood; a recataloging has been begun; rebinding and repairing of all fiction and juveniles has been finished; a case for exhibiting photographs has been added to the art gallery; 2000 photographs have been purchased.

Marlboro. Edward L. Bigelow, for forty-four years chairman of the Public Library Committee, has resigned.

Melrose. The Melrose Public Library has established the first branch of the library, located in the southeast section of the city in the Middlesex Associates block on Forest street. The library trustees are also planning to open a branch in Melrose Highlands provided the city government makes an appropriation for the work. The associates defray the cost of the library branch, open the library one afternoon and evening each week and provide attendants there besides carrying the books to and from the library. Reports of the library trustees show 904 books added during the year to the central library and a circulation of 63,261 for 1913.

Needham. After \$700 has been paid to relatives and friends, Mrs. Myra S. Greenwood, formerly of Needham, under the terms of her will, directs that the residue be given to the town of Needham for the purpose of erecting a public library, the work to be done within three years after her death. She further directs that if the town now has a library the money be used as a trust fund to be known as the Greenwood Memorial Fund.

Orange. Resolutions of appreciation of the gift to the town of the library on East Main street, have been presented to Mrs. Almira Wheeler Thompson by a special committee. The library was erected by Mrs. Thompson in memory of her late husband.

Rockland P. L. Angela W. Collins, lbn. (35th rpt.—1913.) Accessions 351; total number of volumes in library 13,462. Circulation 36,042.

Waverley. *McLean Hospital L.* Edith Kathleen Jones, lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions: medical library (for staff only) 192 volumes; general library (for patients and employees) 273 volumes. Total number of volumes in medical library 5494; in general library 7632. Circulation from general library

was 8487. There is an annual appropriation of \$300 for the general library, increased by from \$50 to \$200, from the "Loving bequest."

"This library is said to be the best institution library in the world, and certainly there is no other which has so fine a collection of books in the general library, for the use of patients, or where this branch of hospital therapeutics has been so carefully worked out. Within the last four or five years the desirability of well-selected, systematically managed libraries in hospitals for mental diseases has been much discussed, and library commissions and hospitals alike are doing what they can to establish and maintain such libraries. The annotated list published by the A. L. A. Pub. Board, entitled 'A thousand books for the hospital library,' is based upon the shelf-list of McLean Hospital General Library."

Westborough Town L. Flora B. Brigham, lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 394; total number of volumes in library 17,377. Circulation 42,919. Receipts \$2434.27.

Worcester. A library where books on every topic may be secured in the French language is being founded by members of the Jeanne Mance Society, the largest organization composed of French-speaking women in Worcester. Members are especially anxious to secure French books on literature, history and biography, as well as approved French fiction and religious topics.

RHODE ISLAND

Centredale. The library books and all other property of the Union Library Association of Centredale have been presented to the town. Approximately 5000 volumes are contained in the library building, which is located on Mineral Spring avenue, near the center of the village.

Providence. Brown Univ. L. H. L. Koopman, lbn. (20th annual rpt.—yr. ending May, 1913.) Accessions 6530. Circulation for home use 6448. Two special collections of importance were added during the year: the Chambers Dante collection, numbering fully 2000 pieces, and a collection of about the same number of broadside ballads, chiefly American, many relating to the Civil War. With the latter gift came provision for mounting and binding. An alumnus has made possible the more complete cataloging of all works on history, which represent more than half the

books in the library, and this work has been begun.

Providence. After a careful survey of the funds available, the Providence Public Library has been obliged to curtail its usefulness by cutting down appropriations in nearly every line of activity. At the Centval Library, on Washington street, it has been necessary to close some of the departments for a portion of the day. Moreover, till further notice, the whole building is to be closed on some of the days on which it has heretofore been open. It has been necessary to cut off a liberal slice from the list of periodicals subscribed for, as well as from the amount available for rebinding. And in addition to all this a most unfortunate cut has been made in the amount available for new books.

CONNECTICUT

The latest printed report of the Connecticut Public Library Committee (for the year 1912-13) suggests that the public library being a public institution every town should be compelled to establish and maintain one as it now establishes and maintains free public schools. At present, under the law of 1893 and a later amendment, every town which establishes a free public library and provides for its maintenance and increase receives a grant of books not exceeding \$200 in value the first year and not more than \$100 in any succeeding year. There are now in Connecticut 175 libraries, of which number 152 are free libraries (99 of them free public libraries under the state law), and 23 are subscription libraries. These libraries contain 1,548,540 volumes, 84,126 volumes being added during the year. Circulation amounted to 3,305,545. Total expenditures were \$178,299.08, of which \$111,744.20 was used for salaries, \$56,378.00 for books, and \$10,176.88 for periodicals. A series of tables, covering 53 pages, give complete details concerning the libraries of the state. In addition to the regular public libraries there are in the state 1095 schools having libraries, which contain 293,921 books. Of these 140 draw the state grant, the total amount so drawn being \$8130.

Ansonia P. L. Ruby E. Steele, lbn. (17th rpt.—yr. ending Sept. 30, 1913.) Accessions 1280; total number of volumes in library 19,257. Circulation 57,360. New registrations 540, total 2923. Receipts \$3899.60; expenses \$4904.71, including \$1768 for salaries, and \$1080.44 for books and periodicals.

Hartford. In answer to communications from the Civic Club and others in regard to the establishment of a municipal library in the new municipal building, the Municipal Building Commission states that there is sufficient space unallotted in the new building to house the proposed library, and at the direction of the city authorities this space could be reserved for the purposes noted in the communications.

Huntington. *Plumb Mem. L.* Jessamine Ward, lbn. (21st annual rpt.—yr. ending Aug. 31, 1913.) Accessions 747; total number of volumes in library 13,201. Circulation 39,501. New registration 361; total 744. Receipts \$4117.34; expenses \$3500.76.

Meriden. Mrs. Augusta Munson Curtis, aged 81, donor to Meriden of the \$100,000 Curtis Memorial Library and widow of ex-Mayor George R. Curtis, died April 1.

Middletown. The trustees of Wesleyan University have decided to erect a new library building, as part of extensive changes and improvements to be made within the university grounds.

Norfolk. The Norfolk Library, founded and maintained by Miss Isabella Eldridge, is twenty-five years old. It is thirty-three years since Miss Eldridge took the first step toward what later was realized in the present library, when she opened, in 1881, a reading room in the house of G. W. Scoville. The library does not cost Norfolk one cent, all expenses connected therewith, even to the purchase of books, being borne by Miss Eldridge.

Norwich. The Otis Library has received from the state the "Vital records of the town of Norwich," in two volumes, published by the Society of Colonial Wars.

Winsted. After the payment of certain bequests specified in the will of Mrs. Mary P. Whiting, the residue of the estate goes to the Memorial Library here. The value of the estate is not given.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

Albany. The theological library of the late William Croswell Doane, Episcopal bishop of Albany, comprising three thousand volumes, has been presented to the State Library by the grandchildren, carrying out the bishop's wish. It is to be known as The Doane Theological Library. These books were brought together

during a century by George Washington Doane, bishop of New Jersey, and his son, the late bishop of Albany.

Alden. The new building of the Ewell Free Library is completed, and the furniture is now being installed. It is built of Warsaw blue stone, trimmed with Indiana limestone, and is one of the most complete library buildings in the state. It is the gift of Colonel and Mrs. Joseph E. Ewell of Bath, former residents of Alden, as a memorial to their daughter, Florence Josephine Ewell.

Amagansett. The movement for the establishment of a public library in Amagansett is having warm support. An offer to donate 400 volumes has been made by an interested party.

Auburn. It is not generally understood by citizens that the library of Auburn Theological Seminary is open for use by the public. To meet this apparent misunderstanding the seminary authorities wish to state that their library is a free, public library, and its use is not confined to the faculty and students. The building is open on every week day during the seminary year from 8 to 12 in the morning, from 2 to 5 in the afternoon, and from 7 to 10 in the evening. An exception is made of the evening hours on Saturday. During vacations the hours are from 8 to 12 in the morning, and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon. Rev. John Quincy Adams, D.D., is the librarian in charge. It is a general as well as a theological library. In it are now 35,450 volumes and 13,200 pamphlets, and about 70 periodicals.

Brooklyn. In a letter to the Brooklyn *Eagle* of April 12, David A. Boody, president of the Brooklyn Public Library, answers the frequent question why work does not proceed in the construction of the new central building. In the first place, to quote Mr. Boody, "this building is being constructed by the City of New York and not by the Brooklyn Public Library. The work is in charge of our local borough officials. The amount which has already been appropriated for this building is \$500,000. No further work can be done until an additional sum shall be available as a portion of the original \$500,000 must be retained to pay for architect fees, etc., as work goes on in accordance with the contract. In order to make a portion of this building available as soon as possible

for the present needs of the library, it was suggested by the trustees that the Flatbush avenue wing be first constructed. By a further appropriation at the present time of \$500,000 the wing can be completed to the second story and made to house the valuable collection of books and records now in the Montague branch. This collection is estimated to be worth \$750,000, but in many respects it has a valuation which money cannot measure. The Montague building is without adequate accommodation for these books and records and is not fireproof. A watchman is on duty night and day, but such a condition allowed to remain beyond the limit of necessity does not coincide with official obligation."

Brooklyn. Children's Museum L. Miriam S. Draper, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1913.) Accessions 223; total number of volumes in library 6895. Total attendance for 1913 was 47,798, and 329 books were loaned for home use.

Work on enlarging the reference room was begun during the year, and when completed will give considerable additional space for book shelves, besides providing tables for teachers and older students. Many students in the Training School for Teachers used the library in their preparation of lessons, and pupils of one biology class in the Commercial High School spent their study periods there, following the outline of a special course. Boys and girls use the library constantly in connection with their hobbies. Visits to the museum have been made by thirty different groups of librarians and by several curators of museums both in this country and abroad.

Buffalo. The councilmen have reconsidered the budget and have raised the library appropriation from \$83,174.59 to \$110,000, after Librarian Walter P. Brown and Director Thomas T. Ramsdell had presented figures showing that it would be necessary to close some of the branches unless the appropriation was increased.

Buffalo. The Buffalo Public Library is to send to Spokane, Wash., for the Inland Empire Teachers' Association demonstration, an exhibit of the library work in the schools of this city. Requests for displays illustrating this phase of library work, which originated in Buffalo, have come from all over the world. An exhibit has been sent to Leipsic and this in turn is to go to the San Francisco Exposition in 1915. Recently the superintendent

of the Oregon schools sent to all the district superintendents pamphlets describing the school library work of Buffalo and urging the adoption of the service wherever possible.

Canandaigua. Major Charles A. Richardson of Gorham street, this city, has made a gift of his valuable library to the Wood Library Association, which is to occupy quarters in the building of Ontario Historical Society, now in process of construction. Over 1700 volumes are contained in the collection, which is valued at many thousands of dollars. Major Richardson has also assured the Library Association that he has provided for an endowment of \$5000 for the institution. One-half the income from this amount is to be expended annually in the upkeep of the Richardson library and the other half is to be used to buy reference books to keep the collection up to date. It has been agreed that an alcove shall be set aside in the library portion of the Historical Building for the purpose of keeping the Richardson volumes together and that the gift is to be known as "The Major Richardson Collection."

Canton. Mrs. Eva Remington, the widow of the artist, Frederic Remington, has made a valuable addition to the College Library, to be under the direction of the Fine Arts Department of St. Lawrence University. The library is to be a memorial to Mrs. Remington's parents, Lawton and Flora Caten. The selection of books has been made by Prof. Hardie of the college, and the books cover the whole field of fine arts. For the present these books will be kept in the classified library, but when a suitable bookcase has been made they will be housed in the fine arts room. Mrs. Remington plans to make additions from time to time.

Carthage. F. W. Woolworth has given \$100 to the Carthage Free Library, and the money will probably be used for current expenses. Mr. Woolworth was a native of the town of Champion, and donations from other former residents of Champion to the amount of \$300 have been received. This with the \$400 that was appropriated at the last village election by the taxpayers of the two villages places the library in a good financial condition. The board of trustees of the library association is considering the proposition of starting an active campaign to raise by popular subscription a building fund.

Corona. A delegation of residents of the North Corona section, at the March meet-

ing of the Queens Borough Library trustees, at Jamaica, presented petitions containing several thousand names requesting that a branch library be established somewhere in the vicinity of Jackson avenue.

Geneva. As a result of an arrangement entered into between the Geneva school authorities and the trustees of the Geneva Free Library the library will receive 250 volumes for which there is no room at present in the High School Library. The books are a collection of volumes of history, fiction and biography. The Board of Education retains title to the books and can recall them at any time but they will be placed on the library shelves and used the same as any other books in the library.

Ithaca. Cornell Univ. L. Geo. Wm. Harris, libn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1913.) Accessions 13,870; total number of volumes 423,570, of pamphlets 64,000. Recorded use for both reference and home use (regarded as about one-third the actual use of the books of the library) 126,574. Registered borrowers 1092.

Middleport. A branch of the State Traveling Public Library has been established here and will be located in the M. E. Church. Miss Georgia Hawn will serve as librarian.

New York City. Carrère & Hastings have filed plans for a two story and basement branch with a facade of brick and marble to be erected at 78 and 80 Manhattan street, extending through to 519 and 521 West 126th street, for the New York Public Library. The cost is estimated at \$70,000.

New York City. The station of the traveling libraries department of the New York Public Library, recently opened in Room 108A of the Columbia University Library, is primarily for the circulation of books to the faculty and students of the university. The station is open every week day from 8.30 to 12 a.m., and on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday from 1 to 5.30 p.m. Three thousand books in charge of an experienced librarian form the initial collection, which will be changed or increased as occasion demands. Two books may be borrowed for a period of two weeks with the privilege of renewal for a like period. Regular deliveries by automobile twice a week will enable the station to borrow books from all the other branches of the circulation department; through this so-called interbranch loan system about 80,000 titles are available. An author catalog of the books on

the shelves will be kept at the station and printed lists issued by the Public Library will facilitate the borrowing of books from other branches.

New York City. The forty-third branch of the New York Public Library, known as the Fort Washington branch and situated at 535 West 179th street, between St. Nicholas and Audubon avenues, was formally opened April 14, at 8.30 p.m. On April 6 the building was open for the registration of borrowers, and on April 15, at 9 o'clock, it was open for the distribution of books. The building, the thirty-seventh erected from the Carnegie Fund to be used by the New York Public Library as a branch, is a four-story structure of Indiana limestone on a plot 50 x 100 feet. It was designed by Messrs. Walter Cook and Winthrop A. Welch and built by the William L. Crow Construction Company at a cost of about \$115,000. An assembly room seating two hundred and fifty people is provided in the basement; the circulation, reading and reference rooms for adults are located on the first floor; the children's room is on the second floor; club study rooms and the janitor's apartment occupy the third floor. This new branch is the Library's "farthest north" in Manhattan.

New York City. By the will of John L. Cadwalader, late president of the board of trustees of the New York Public Library, \$100,000 is given to the library. Mr. Cadwalader also gave to the library his collection of prints, in which he took great pride, and which is one of the most valuable private collections in the country, and such books from his library as might be chosen by the director of the public library. By the terms of the will \$50,000 is to be used to enlarge the prints' collection and \$50,000 to increase the salaries of the employes in the reference department. In respect to enlarging the collection of prints he expressed a preference that the expenditure should not be made for modern prints.

New York City. The accessions in the circulation department of the New York Public Library during 1913 were 165,274, making the total number of volumes in the department 964,189, a total which was inadvertently referred to in the April JOURNAL as representing the accessions alone.

New York City. The fifty-fourth annual report of Cooper Union shows that 632 books and 1478 pamphlets were added to the library

during the year. There were 487,934 men and 6494 women who used the library and reading room, making a daily average of 1550. A decrease of 91,338 in attendance for the year was shown. The Students' Loan and Reference Library was used by 389 students who drew 1554 books for home use. This library now contains 873 volumes.

New York City. To provide for the administration of the Columbia University Library, pending the selection of a successor to Dr. William D. Johnson, who resigned as librarian last December, a library council has been appointed, consisting of the president of the university, and Profs. Wheeler, Trent, Keyser, Shotwell, Simkhovitch, Abbott, Weeks and Harper.

New York City. Plans have been filed for enlarging the two-story library and office of the Hispanic Society of America on 155th street, by adding one story to the private exhibition gallery at a cost of \$35,000. Charles P. Huntington is the architect.

New York City. For the convenience of the Hungarians of the Bronx, a collection of books in Hungarian has been placed in the Woodstock branch. The same branch has on exhibition two original paintings of Indian life by E. Irving Couse, lent by the artist, and some etchings by Thomas Johnson, lent by Mrs. Johnson.

Potsdam. Vilhelm Slomann of the State Library School at Albany, spent some time at the local library in March introducing a new system for the lending of books, cataloging a portion of the library and giving it a general overhauling. The local library has about 6500 volumes. About 600 of them were uncataloged. They represented the library's purchases for the past four years.

Rochester. Governor Glynn has signed the bill presented to the Legislature this winter increasing the power of the trustees of the Rochester Public Library and describing what shall constitute the library fund. Under the new law the Public Library Commission will have powers in regard to the Public Library analogous to the powers of the Park Commission and the Board of Education. Previously all contracts for library work and the purchase of all books and the expenditure of money for any purpose was done by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Under the new law the Library Commission will divide its funds, create offices, appoint officers, purchase supplies and do whatever seems

wise to it with the appropriation granted for library purposes.

Schenectady. The branch library in the school building at Brandywine avenue and Becker street has been used beyond the expectation of people in the neighborhood at whose request it was opened by the Public Library. Fifteen hundred readers from all over the eastern section of the city have so far taken out cards. The success of this branch is considered the more surprising in view of the fact that the basement room it occupies is most inconvenient to the public. In spite of difficulties over 26,000 volumes were loaned during 1913 from this one room. The branch collection contains 2229 books, according to the annual report.

NEW JERSEY

Bayonne. The Building Committee of the Free Public Library has been authorized to enter into a contract with the Art Metal Construction Company for the equipment of the library with the firm's steel stacks at a cost of \$6024.00.

Elizabeth. One of the "community" libraries of the Free Public Library of this city has been established at School No. 4. The plan has proved both popular and beneficial. Children, parents and other members of the family and their friends patronize the branch liberally. The "community" library has also proved of great advantage to the students of the Normal training department.

Hopewell. A free library and reading room has been opened in the office of J. C. Harrison, with a stock of 600 volumes.

Lakewood. Over \$1000 was made at a recent presentation by amateurs of a dramatization of "The Peterkin papers." The money was given to the Lakewood Library.

Madison. The use of the Madison Public Library has been extended to the residents of Morristown, who have been without library privileges since the burning of their public library in February.

Newark. A conference has been held at the Free Public Library between representatives of the New Jersey State Library Commission, consisting of John Cotton Dana, Miss Sarah B. Askew and Miss Edna B. Pratt on behalf of the commission, and Dr. Laban Dennis, president of the Public Welfare Committee of Essex county, Miss Emily S. Hamblen, its secretary, and William A. Averill of the committee, together with Dr.

W. Allen. The conference was to discuss the subject of a library survey for the county and to agree upon a plan for carrying it into execution. The details are now being worked out by the State Commission and the Public Welfare Committee. The State Library Commission will assume the direction of the survey which will be carried out by the Public Welfare Committee.

Ocean City. The Ocean City Public Library has rented two rooms on the second floor of the Bourse Building, Eighth street and Asbury avenue, for library purposes until the completion of the new City Hall.

South Orange F. P. Circ. L. Julia Schneider, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending May, 1913.) Accessions of 970 volumes were offset by 865 books discarded, lost or destroyed, leaving net increase of only 105 books. Total number on shelves 10,110. Circulation 36,490. Total registration 1878. Receipts \$7811.20; expenditures included \$1120.60 for salaries, and \$550.05 for books and magazines.

Summit F. P. L. Mabel R. Haines, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1913.) Added 1058 volumes, total 10,662 volumes in library. Issued for home use 33,867 volumes (1071 increase over 1912.) Receipts \$4244.28; expenses \$4048.60.

During the year the library has installed new stacks and annexed a small branch library in the North Summit Neighborhood House.

Summit. The library has received a gift of \$100 from Theodore L. Beck, which will be applied to the purchase of books.

Trenton. The contract for the erection of the \$40,000 addition to the Trenton Free Public Library, the gift of the late John Lambert Cadwalader of New York, has been awarded to W. J. & J. H. Morris of this city.

Trenton. The bills authorizing the appointment of a legislative advisor and the establishment of a legislative reference department in the State Library have been signed by Gov. Fielder. The advisor, a competent counselor-at-law, is required to maintain an office in connection with the legislative reference department, for the purpose of avoiding repetitions and unconstitutional provisions, and of insuring accuracy in the text and other proper language. The other bill makes it the duty of the state librarian to collect and keep constantly up to date, and have readily accessible to all members of the

Legislature, and all persons desiring legislative information, all matters pertaining to current or proposed legislation. He is also required to provide digests of such information and material upon request of any legislative committee or member of the Legislature. The annual expense for this department is not to exceed \$1000, and the salary provided for the advisor is fixed at \$1500.

PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania Library Notes for January contains a list of all the free libraries of Pennsylvania. The list includes 142 libraries, as compared with the list of sixty-seven free libraries published by the Keystone State Library Association in 1903. Some of the names on the present list represent libraries which were formerly on a subscription basis, but most of them are new. Included in each entry is the name of the town and county in which the library is located, the population of the town, the name of the library, the date of its founding, the number of volumes and the name of the librarian.

The Free Library Commission has published its report for 1913, in which attention is again called to the need of a more efficient library law for the state, and to the great need for more field workers. Two hundred and fourteen visits were made to 160 libraries, eight new libraries were organized, and three older ones assisted in reorganization. Forty-three conferences were held with library trustees or committees, talks were given on "Library Days" before clubs, meetings were held with small groups of people interested in forming a library, rooms were planned, and lists of books were furnished. Cooperation with the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women was placed on a definite basis during the year through their library committee, and has proved mutually helpful. Nine round table meetings were held. The third summer course was held at State College in connection with the summer course for teachers. Eleven librarians took the regular course and four teachers took the work intended for those who have charge of school libraries. Through the traveling library work 17,884 books were sent to 327 points in the state. Of these 13,009 volumes went into country districts or very small towns, and 1260 to public school buildings, for general use; 1448 volumes went to study clubs in towns where there is no free library, and 1695 volumes were lent to public libraries. The summer school at Mt. Gretna received

about 400 books to serve as a library. By agreement the traveling library does not operate in Susquehanna county, where the Montrose Library has now established forty-five stations in place of the eleven formerly maintained by the Library Commission.

Allentown. The law library of 5000 volumes belonging to the late Judge Edward Harvey has been bequeathed to the Lehigh County Bar Association, and a sum of \$2000 accompanies the bequest, the income to be used in maintaining the library.

Ardmore. The fifteenth anniversary of the Ardmore Free Library was celebrated in March by the Ardmore Women's Club, its founders, at an entertainment in the Ardmore Y. M. C. A. A feature of the celebration included tableaux representing the titles of famous books. In connection with the celebration numerous donations of books were received and an anonymous donor sent a check for \$100. Beginning with a few books, donated by members of the club, the library has grown until to-day it has a circulation averaging more than 1000 books a month, and has fourteen traveling libraries connected with it.

Braddock. On April 19 the Braddock Carnegie Library, the first free library ever given by Andrew Carnegie, celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. An elaborate celebration was prepared, with a big parade and many speeches. Mr. Carnegie was a guest of honor.

Chester. By the will of the late Mrs. Sarah D. Mowry the sum of \$300 is left to the Chester Free Library.

Kutztown. The Kutztown State Normal School is building a \$100,000 library and museum building of North Carolina granite.

Mount Union. As a part of a movement set on foot by the ministers of the town to secure better social conditions, plans were made early in the Winter to organize a public library. A vacant room in the Methodist church has been fitted up for library purposes, and about 225 books have been donated to form the nucleus of the library.

Philadelphia. From the Starr Center Settlement Library, situated in a crowded tenement district and supported wholly by voluntary contributions, 29,600 books were circulated. There are only 3500 books in the collection, and about 1000 cardholders. Every Wednesday in the summer the library is the

distributing station of the Philadelphia Flower, Fruit and Ice Mission.

Philadelphia. Ground has been broken for a free library for George's Institute at the southeast corner of Fifty-second and Media streets. It will be of brick, 92 x 74 feet, and will cost \$10,800.

Philadelphia. Resolutions urging the Drexel Institute to restore its school for the training of librarians were adopted March 20 at a meeting of the representatives of educational and cultural institutions, held in the Free Library building. Among the institutions represented were the Free Library, the College of Physicians, Drexel Institute, the University of Pennsylvania and several of the city's learned societies. A committee was appointed to draft a formal statement for presentation to the trustees of the Drexel school. There is no library school in eastern Pennsylvania now, although there is a brief course in library management at the William Penn High School. It was stated that the low salaries paid by the city to its librarians are responsible for the small number of young men and women who enter the profession. It was suggested that the public library board assume control of the library school. This proposition was rejected, and the representatives of Drexel Institute were equally emphatic in refusing to support the school.

Phoenixville P. L. Elmira W. Pennypacker, lbn. (17th annual rpt.—yr. ending July 1, 1913.) Accessions 441; total number of volumes in library 10,063. Circulation 30,291. New registration 343; total 1974. Income \$2153.43; expenses \$2042.78, including \$1016.05 for salaries, and \$601.88 for books and periodicals.

Pittsburgh. Work has been begun on the \$150,000 addition to the Northside Carnegie Library. The new portion will be added to the Moody street side. It will be two stories high. Andrew Carnegie is bearing the cost of the addition.

Pittston. The Lithuanian Library, containing 1146 volumes, had 6552 visitors to its reading room and 1159 books were taken home. The work cost less than \$200, as J. S. Vascavage, who has charge of the work, gives his services.

Pottsville. The trustees of the Free Public Library gave a banquet at the Penn Hall Hotel on April 3 to the members of the library staff, the directors of the Pottsville school district and members of the press.

Somerset. George F. Baer, president of the Philadelphia and Reading, has given \$500 to the fund for the establishment of a free library here. Mr. Baer is a native of Somerset county.

Warren. The Warren Library will receive \$5000 under the will of the late Mrs. Eliza A. Henry.

Waterford. Library rooms have been fitted and furnished in the High School Building. The committee in charge plans to keep the rooms open several evenings each week for the accommodation of those wishing books from the library and also for meetings of the women's clubs and other gatherings of a public or semi-public nature.

MARYLAND

In its second biennial report covering the time from November, 1911, to November, 1913, the Maryland Public Library Commission summarizes work done, particular stress being laid on the work of traveling libraries, of which 263 were circulated. For about nine and one-half months of the time Miss Mary P. Farr has been employed as field secretary and library organizer. In order to acquire a permanent field secretary the commission recommends a doubling of the present appropriation of \$1500 to \$3000. With this increased appropriation it would be possible to purchase more new books for the traveling libraries, and to encourage and help both the libraries already established in the counties and new ones just being started. The commission now has its office in the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore, but need is felt of larger quarters. By careful husbanding of resources in previous years, the commission was able to spend \$1000 this year for books, which added 43 new traveling libraries and revised the old ones. There is a growing demand for libraries on special topics.

Baltimore. A branch of the Enoch Pratt Free Library at Irvington has been asked by a committee from the Women's Club of Irvington. It was asked that the city buy a lot for the library at the triangle formed by Frederick avenue, Hilton street and Caton avenue, or in that vicinity, the plan being to have the building erected out of the Carnegie library fund. The committee was told that there was no money available at this time for the purchase of the lot. The matter will be brought to the attention of Mayor Preston and the Board of Estimates may con-

sider the proposition when it makes up the tax levy budget for 1915.

Frederick. The new library was opened April 15 in a room at the Y. M. C. A. Miss S. M. Akin, of Cartersville, Ga., an experienced librarian, is in charge, and she will have one pupil assistant. The library has about 1500 books.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington. The Public Library has just rendered a valuable service to students of the history of the District of Columbia in preparing an analytical catalog of the Columbia Historical Society records. In preparing this card catalog of the sixteen volumes of the proceedings of the Columbia Historical Society it was found that there are 140 different papers. In some cases the separate papers are represented under two or three subjects, so that the series as a whole is represented by 321 different author and subject entries. The Library of Congress has printed the cards for this series. Sets of the printed cards can be purchased by other local libraries or by individuals.

Washington. An amendment to the army appropriation bill has been suggested by Senator Dupont of Delaware, that the library of the surgeon general's office be moved to the Library of Congress and become a part of it. Senator Dupont suggested that as the library is not used exclusively by the army medical corps, but is a library for the whole medical profession, it should be made a part of the national library, and that the army, which has annually appropriated \$10,000 for its upkeep, should be relieved of its care. Furthermore, while the building in which the library is kept is supposed to be fireproof, it is not modern in its equipment, and the opinion was expressed that to allow the library to remain there indefinitely would be dangerous. The change is opposed by members of many medical societies, who say that it will be much more difficult for physicians to get access to the books if they are put into the Library of Congress.

Washington. Dept. of Agriculture L. Clariel R. Barnett, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1913.) Accessions 9574, total number of books, pamphlets and maps 127,819. The total number of different periodicals, exclusive of annuals, received currently during the year was 2035, of which 777 were received by purchase and 1258 by gift. There were 44,029

books charged to readers in the main library, and 22,166 to various branch libraries. Five thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight books were borrowed from other libraries in and out of Washington, most frequently from the Library of Congress and the library of the Surgeon General's office.

Washington. Geol. Survey L. The library received 15,040 additions, comprising practically all new literature on geology, paleontology and mineralogy. There were 9213 readers in the library, and 10,162 books and maps were lent for outside use. The bibliography of North American geology for 1911, with 1266 author entries, was published as Bulletin 524. The bibliography for 1912 (Bulletin 545) is under way. In addition to current cataloging, work was continued on the full cataloging of various series in the older portion of the library, including reports and maps of geological surveys of Hungary, Slavonia-Croatia, Galicia, France, Switzerland, and Tasmania (in part), the monographs of the Palæontological Society of London, public documents, mostly of the Western states, procured for the use of the land-classification board, and maps of the New England, Middle Atlantic and some of the Southern states. Printed cards for these various series, as well as for the new geologic books and for all of those cataloged in former years, are now available to librarians. As these cards, marked "Library, U. S. Geol. Survey," are filed in the many public, institutional, and university libraries of the country the information goes abroad that the books described are in the Geological Survey Library. This fact accounts in part for the increased number of requests for loans made upon the library by librarians and specialists outside of this city, and also for the increased number of specialists who come here to use the library.

Washington. Soldiers' Home L. During the year ending July 1, 1913, 800 volumes were added to the library, making a total of 11,107 volumes. In response to many requests a collection of standard German books was begun, 95 volumes being added. During the winter months a reading club was conducted in the library once a week, with an average attendance of 34. Books from the hospital library are taken to patients unable to leave their beds, and periodicals are freely circulated. The library also contains a supply of books for the blind.

The South

VIRGINIA

Richmond. After more than a year of negotiations, the 100-year-old manuscripts stolen from the Virginia State Library during the evacuation of Richmond, in 1865, and discovered in 1912 in the Americana of the late Benson J. Lossing, are restored to the state. The General Assembly set aside an appropriation of \$790 to fulfil the contract entered into between the Lossing heirs and the legal department of the state. Of this amount \$750 went to the heirs to pay for the care of the documents and the cost of the litigation, and \$40 for the traveling expenses of the state librarian, who brought them back to Virginia. The Virginia papers include letters from Marquis de Lafayette to the Revolutionary governor of Virginia, documents bearing the signatures of Queen Anne, King William, the Georges and other British sovereigns, and formal communications in the handwriting of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, James Madison and others.

Richmond. The Chamber of Commerce, Business Men's Club and a large representation of interested men and women are united in urging the Council Committee on Finance to approve the purchase of Jeter Memorial Hall at Richmond College for a municipal library. A resolution appropriating \$110,000 for this purpose is now pending.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston. The Charleston Library Society has recently received a bequest of \$5000 from the late Mrs. Laura Wolcott Lowndes.

GEORGIA

Atlanta. The proposal to have five women each on the Board of Health, the Board of Education, the Park Board and the Library Board has been agreed to and adopted by the Charter Amendment Committee of General Council. These boards now consist of one member from each of the ten city wards and the mayor and the chairman of the corresponding council committee as ex-officio members, making a total membership of twelve. The addition of five women will make the membership seventeen. The women are to be full members, with voting power the same as the men; they are to be elected by general council in the same way that board members are now elected.

Savannah. The selection of the commission which is to have full charge of the drafting of plans and the construction of the Public Library for which the Carnegie Corporation of New York has made an appropriation of \$75,000, has been completed. It has been found that a handsome and commodious building can be put up for the amount that is available. It is possible that the city council may make an additional appropriation of \$25,000, thus making available \$100,000 for the construction and equipment of the building. No assurance has been given on this point, however. Under the terms of the gift the city must make an annual appropriation of \$7,500, or 10 per cent. of the appropriation. The city has been appropriating \$10,000 a year to the support of the present Public Library and this appropriation will merely be transferred. The most available site at present for the proposed building is the lot at the rear of Colonial Cemetery, which the city owns. Unless the plans are changed this is where the building will be erected.

KENTUCKY

Hopkinsville. The Carnegie Library Board expect the new library building on Liberty street to be ready for occupancy by July 1.

Louisville. The Carnegie Corporation will be asked to give \$50,000 for two additional branch libraries in Louisville, as a result of action taken by the Library Board. The matter was brought before the Library Board by the Building Committee, in whose report it was asserted Louisville needed two more branches to complete the system, and suggesting that they be built at Butchertown and at South Louisville. In its report the Building Committee stated that the \$200,000 provided about six years ago by Mr. Carnegie had been entirely used in the construction of the main library and eight branches, the last branch having been accepted with the contractor's guarantee in March. The Finance Committee has been authorized to take immediate steps toward making the request.

Louisville. The new newspaper and civics room of the Louisville Free Public Library was opened for public use March 30. The room is 24 x 54 feet, with shelving and furniture finished in quarter-sawed oak. The shelving extends around two sides and one end, with a reading stand for newspapers taking up the entire east end of the room. This reading stand accommodates the Louisville daily papers, English and German, and

Cincinnati *Enquirer*. In cupboards below are kept the back numbers of volumes to be completed and made ready for binding. There are three tables, which will accommodate six readers each, and six standing racks, on which are kept the ninety-seven newspapers on reading sticks for use at the tables. The attendant's desk is at the west end of the room, placed for supervision of the entire room. The Louisville papers will be indexed by the assistant in this room, and clippings from papers and separates from magazines, books and pamphlets will be indexed and placed in box files under the system of decimal classification arranged especially for the purpose.

Louisville. At the annual meeting of the board of trustees of the Free Public Library, the offer made by the Jefferson Institute of Arts and Sciences, to turn over to the library its museum collection of Japanese, Indian and other relics, was accepted. Relative to the proposed plan that the county appropriate to the Louisville Free Public Library annually \$2000 or \$2500 for the privilege of persons in the county outside the city having access to the library books, it was stated that the county's finances would not warrant an arrangement of the kind at present, but it was hoped such an agreement could be reached soon. There has been some talk of establishing branch libraries in the county outside the city when the Louisville Free Public Library would expect to receive from the county \$6000 or \$7000 annually.

TENNESSEE

Athens. The ladies of Browning Circle are planning to secure funds to erect a library building in Athens that will be not only a library, but a building in which the social activities of the city may be carried on. The plans are to provide for a gymnasium, swimming pool, reading room, rest room for country women who come to Athens to do their trading and other features of an up-to-date community house.

Chattanooga P. L. Margaret Dunlap, lbn. (9th annual rpt.—yr. ending Sept. 30, 1913.) Accessions 4627; total number of volumes in library 30,223. Circulation 103,293, an increase of 27,816, 15,673 being from the county branches and class room collections. Total registration 9669. Receipts \$14,684.53; expenses \$14,168.47.

The year's growth and development of the library are shown in the opening of a colored

branch library, the establishment of five county branches, the placing of twelve class room collections in the first, second and third primary grades in the schools of Hamilton county, and in the increased circulation of books from the main library.

Jackson. In their annual report to the board of mayor and aldermen, the trustees of the City Library ask that an appropriation of \$3600 per year be made to the institution, as it is found that it will take that amount to operate it. They cite the fact that a good many new books and periodicals have been purchased during the past year and the library is quite a supplement to the city schools as an educational facility. The work of the librarian, Miss Allie Drake, and her assistant, Miss Kathleen Hamilton, is praised.

Knoxville. The University of Tennessee Library will give its usual six weeks' course in library methods for teacher-librarians from June 23 to July 31. Instruction will be given by Miss Lucy E. Fay, librarian, and Miss A. T. Eaton, assistant librarian.

ALABAMA

University. President George H. Denny announces that Colonel J. J. Garrett of Birmingham, has donated to the University his library of law books containing 1800 volumes. The addition of this collection will greatly increase the usefulness of the already excellent library of the school of law.

Central West

MICHIGAN

Detroit. The library fund was cut \$16,900.77 by the Council Committee on claims and accounts at its meeting March 21. The biggest cut was in the estimate for books, \$10,000 being cut out of the \$50,000 request of the Board of Library Commissioners, the allowance being just \$5,000 more than the Board of Estimates permitted to go through last year. Librarian Adam Strohm's salary was left at \$4,000, the committee cutting out an estimate for a \$1,000 increase in his pay. Items of \$77,375 and \$19,870 for the pay of 117 assistant librarians were held up temporarily. The items carry increases, the library commissioners said, because the public school teachers have been raised year after year, but no provision has been made for more pay for the women who work at the libraries. Minor items for typists and clerks and running expenses were reduced somewhat.

Detroit. "Detroit Public Library branches, 1914," is an artistic 36-page octavo pamphlet, issued by the Detroit Library Commission as a presentation of the twelve branches now in operation in the public library system. Of these, ten are housed in their own buildings, six being erected from Carnegie grants, two being gifts of private citizens, and two established at the cost of the city; two are still maintained in rented quarters. Excellent cuts of the buildings are accompanied by main floor plans and brief data as to arrangement, equipment, and cost; an effective cover design shows a small relief map of the city, with the branches and main library indicated in gilt. The diversity in plans, and varying adaptation to site requirements are interesting and suggestive. The Henry M. Utley branch is a worthy memorial to the long years of service of Detroit's veteran librarian emeritus. These branches "represent an investment of approximately a half a million dollars, an annual circulation of 600,000 issues and a personnel of about 60 library attendants."

Essex. The contract for building the new public library has been awarded to Johnson & Rogers of Essex.

Grand Rapids. The Association of Commerce has recently issued a little folder in which the work of the public library is given equal prominence as an asset to the community with that of the schools, and with statistics of valuation, building, post office receipts, financial conditions and industrial activity in general. The figures given for the library in this folder include all records of attendance as well as books issued for home use and show a growth from a library of 56,402 volumes with total use amounting to 223,007 in 1900, to a collection in 1913 of 131,484 volumes used by 700,235 individuals.

Highland Park. The Highland Park village authorities have decided to appropriate \$5000 for the maintenance of the Carnegie library which is likely to be given Highland Park this year. The municipal officers are working with the school board in an effort to secure the library. An excellent site has been found on Woodward avenue, near Buena Vista avenue.

Kalamazoo. It has been decided by the Library Committee of the Board of Supervisors to secure the services of a librarian to take complete charge of the law library in the Court House.

Lansing. There has been an increase of 1620 district libraries and a decrease of 65 township libraries in the last ten years, according to B. L. Keeler, superintendent of public instruction. The number of volumes in district libraries and the amount paid for the support of the libraries has nearly doubled during the last decade.

Manistee City Public and School L. Angie Messer, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Nov. 30, 1913.) Accessions 1884; total number of volumes 16,637. Circulation 58,031. New registration 657; total number of borrowers 3153 (population in 1910 was 12,381).

Traverse City P. L. Alice M. Wait, lbn. (9th annual rpt.—yr. ending Apr. 30, 1913.) Accessions 608; total number of books in library 12,928. Circulation 40,253. New registration 437; total 2061. Reading room attendance 16,103.

OHIO

Cincinnati. The *Union Bulletin* of the Hebrew Union College in a recent number contained a brief description by A. S. Oko, the librarian, of the Spinoza collection in the college library, said to be one of the most complete in the world.

Cleveland. Just one year following the disastrous flood of 1913, the trustees of the John McIntire Public Library of this city received from the Carnegie Corporation a draft for \$1500 to reimburse the local library for flood losses. The loss at the local library included all furniture and books stored in the basement, valued at about \$3000.

Columbus. The general contract for the erection of the Memorial Library to be built at Capital College has been awarded to Ernest Kroemer of Dayton. Work will be started this spring.

Columbus. The State Library trustees have leased from O. A. Miller half of the second floor of the new fireproof building erected in East Gay street between Fourth and Fifth streets. The space will be used for the work of the traveling library department. This has been housed in the State House attic, where insanitary conditions long have prevailed. Rental will be provided through an emergency appropriation.

Dayton. A musical library, which will be part of the public library, was opened April 1 as a result of the efforts of the Civic Music League. An alcove in the library has been set aside for this purpose, stocked with books

of a musical nature and also music of a standard nature. A piano also has been provided. Citizens with an overabundance of music or musical literature were asked to help in stocking the library, April 1 being set aside as "April Shower Day" for that purpose. Free concerts began March 27 in eight neighborhood circles. The concerts will continue on alternate nights throughout the season.

Sandusky L. Assn. Edna A. Holzaepfel, lbn. (17th rpt.—1913.) Accessions 1942. Circulation 59,816. New registration 1520; total registration 5041.

Toledo. Noah H. Swayne, for fourteen years trustee of the Toledo Public Library and president of the board of trustees for twelve years, has resigned. In his letter Mr. Swayne assigns no reason for his retirement other than that the work of years of planning for the improvement of the institution is practically completed. He has two years of his fourth term of four years yet to serve. Mr. Swayne's personal contributions toward the expenses of the public library during his years of service and during the period when the finances of the institution were at a low ebb, amounted to several thousand dollars. He footed a bill of \$1000 for wiring the building for electricity, bought large numbers of books and advanced the money for the expenses of several employees at library training schools.

INDIANA

Indianapolis. Arrangements of the competition for an architect for a central library building in this city were prepared by H. Van Buren Magonigle, who was selected as architectural adviser by the board of school commissioners. The general plan of the competition and requirements for the building were reported in the February number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. The program states that the cost shall not exceed \$427,500. The jury of award, which met the second week in April, consisted of three members: Edwin H. Anderson, president of the American Library Association and director of the New York Public Library, as library expert; Frank Miles Day, a prominent architect from Philadelphia, and Benno Jansen, an architect from Pittsburgh. This jury selected as most desirable the plans submitted by Paul P. Cret and Borie, Zantlinger & Medary, Associated, who were accordingly selected as architects for the new building.

Marion P. L. Edith Carlile Baldwin, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1913.) Accessions

2380; total number of books in library 23,967. Circulation 60,560. New registration 1014; total 8086.

Warsaw. The Knights of Pythias lodge of Warsaw has unanimously voted to offer the lot just east of the lodge building as a site for the proposed Carnegie library building. The site is within a block of the business section of the city and is one of the most desirable in the city.

ILLINOIS

Chicago. The Chinese National Party, which is headed by Dr. Sun Yet Sen, started its first library in the United States at 2210 Archer avenue, less than three months ago. It has now moved to better quarters at 265 West Twenty-second street, and is establishing branches in other parts of the country. The library to-day contains more than 1500 volumes on political science. Donations of books on all subjects are appreciated.

Chicago. A resolution suggesting that sites for branch libraries of the Chicago Public Library be purchased with fines accruing from violation of the rules of the institution, was presented at the last meeting of the library board. There is received by the library, according to Librarian Henry E. Legler, about \$16,000 each year in fines for violation of the library rules, lost books, damaged books, neglects and similar causes. This sum has always been turned back into the treasury of the library board. A resolution was adopted at the same meeting cutting down the number of committees from seven to three, namely, administration, library, and building and grounds, that all directors may take active part in the entire work of the board instead of being divided into groups.

Chicago. Ryerson L. Mary Van Horne, lbn. (Rpt.—1912-13.) Accessions: books and pamphlets 1657, photographs 939, lantern slides 945, and post cards 1946; totals: books and pamphlets 15,441, photographs 28,041, lantern slides 10,306 and post cards 2922. Circulation: books 10,134, lantern slides 20,007, photographs 5634. Recorded attendance 77,615.

During the year the Art Institute offered to stand as guarantor for its students, members and employes desiring public library privileges, and this library was made a regular branch delivery station, with very satisfactory results. The library has for rental and use in the library two projection lanterns which may be used with an ordinary electric light fixture and operated by an amateur. One is

for slides and the other for photographs, post cards, book illustrations, etc. A bequest of \$50,000 was made to the Art Institute by D. H. Burnham for a library of architecture.

Macomb. West. Ill. State Normal School L. Fanny R. Jackson, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending July, 1913.) Accessions 887; total number of volumes in library 13,609. In the elementary school library accessions were 161, and total 1500, not included in preceding figures. Circulation 22,684. Fifty-four students received credit in library economy.

Peoria. The old library building at the corner of Main and Jefferson streets, has been razed to make room for a ten-story office building. Erastus S. Willcox, who has been identified with the library for forty-eight years, was the man who first suggested this site for library purposes, in the spring of 1865. In a very short time over \$13,000 was raised by popular subscription, and \$10,000 was paid for the corner, with the old house on it. The house was remodeled and used for library purposes for a few years, and in 1878 the three-story brick building, just demolished, was erected at a cost of \$32,000. It was Mr. Willcox, then one of the directors of the Peoria Mercantile Library, who in 1869 concluded that a free public library law was needed. With the exception of New Hampshire, which had a brief law permissive in its nature but prescribing no working method, no such law existed in any state. Mr. Willcox took a leading part in drafting the law, which was adopted very much as it stands to-day. This was presented to the Illinois Legislature in 1871, and passed in the same year, and was at once the pioneer and the foundation for all subsequent library legislation.

Urbana. At the University of Illinois Library ground has been broken for an addition to the stack room. The addition will be of brownstone to match the building, will measure 24 x 58 feet outside, and will provide a shelf capacity for 100,000 volumes. Shelves for only 60,000 volumes will be installed this summer. The cost, including the stacks, electric lighting, etc., will be \$26,000.

The North West

WISCONSIN

Eau Claire. The Men's Club of the First Presbyterian Church recently devoted an evening to the public library. Addresses were made by Miss Olson, the librarian, on "The activities of the library," by Professor F. M.

Jack, Superintendent W. H. Schulz, and others. Rural patrons may hereafter obtain books from the public library free of charge. Previously a fee of twenty-five cents a quarter, or a dollar a year has been received.

Galesville. The men of the city recently gave a dinner for the benefit of the local library.

Madison F. L. Mary A. Smith, lbn. (38th rpt.—yr. ending Je. 30, 1913.) Accessions 3220; total number of books in library 29,521. Circulation 152,153. New registration 3273; total registration 16,324. Receipts \$19,189.36.

For lack of a trained children's librarian work in the children's department has not been specially developed this year, but library instruction was repeated in all eighth grades in the schools. Sunday lectures were continued through the winter and spring, some of them in connection with exhibits shown. The library was used as a meeting place eighty-seven times by various clubs and committees.

Milwaukee. The Elizabeth L. Greene Memorial Library of Milwaukee-Downer College has received a bequest of about 600 books from Miss Julia Lombard Chaffee, who died in December. The books include fiction, history, poetry, religion and travel, and many of them are in fine bindings and in splendid condition. A conservative estimate puts the value of the collection at \$2500.

Neillsville. Andrew Carnegie has definitely offered a \$10,000 library building to the city, and the Common Council has passed an ordinance pledging \$1000 a year for its support. Options are being secured on sites for the Carnegie building. A fund of \$147 has been given toward the purchase of a site by the local Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Waterloo. The Women's Club has recently conducted a donation campaign for the benefit of the local library. One hundred books of general literature have been given, together with yearly subscriptions to some of the popular magazines. A set of Stoddard's lectures has been purchased. A library clock and a fine hardwood library table, together with matting and pictures, have also been donated.

Waukesha. The new children's library, conducted by Miss Winifred Winans, has been formally opened, more than 500 children visiting the building the opening afternoon. Two hundred and fifty were present

during the story telling hour. There are about 375 books in the department. The department will be open every afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock, and on Saturdays it will be open all afternoon.

Waukesha. The Waukesha Women's Club must vacate the Carnegie Library, where it has met. In a letter from the Carnegie Corporation objection is made to the idea of a club utilizing the building.

West Allis. Work has been started on the new Carnegie Library building, and it is expected to have the building finished by the end of the summer.

MINNESOTA

Duluth. The West End branch of the Duluth Public Library has moved to 20 North Twentieth avenue west. The new quarters are in a store building on the first floor with a front window. The hours for readers have been changed and lengthened. The library will now be open from 1 to 9 p.m., daily, except Sundays, when the hours will be from 3 to 8. Sunday opening is a new departure in the West End. Miss Maud Grogan, the librarian, will be in charge.

Minneapolis. The tenth annual exhibition of the Minnesota State Art Society was held in the public library April 1-22.

Minneapolis. The library board has bought from Thomas P. Wilson the three lots at the northwest corner of Central and Twenty-second avenue NE., for \$6000, giving a library building site of 114 x 150 feet.

Minneapolis. Mayor Nye has made a tentative offer of the mayor's reception room in the city hall to house the proposed business men's library. Quarters similar in size and general convenience have been offered to the Library Board at an annual rental of \$2400. The mayor's reception room is used for other purposes, but these for the most part are the holding of meetings, and other provisions could be made in other rooms in the building. If investigation shows that the reception room is available there seems no reason why that \$2400 rental should not be saved to the taxpayers. The members of the board and Miss Countryman, the librarian, are to look into the proposition thoroughly.

Minneapolis. To compete with motion picture theaters that attract hundreds with their bright signs, the Public Library will install an electric sign that can be seen from Tenth street to the new Great Northern Station.

The turn in Hennepin avenue at Tenth street affords opportunity for placing a conspicuous sign, the library board decided. A thorough overhauling of the main library will be undertaken as soon as the new art museum is finished and works in the art gallery at the library are transferred. The museum now on the third floor of the building will be moved to the rooms occupied by the art gallery and the third floor will be devoted to enlarging the library departments. The board has conferred with a representative of the Civil Service Commission, and it is decided that all employees of the library with the exception of the librarian and assistants who have received training in library work will come under civil service rules.

Minneapolis Athenaeum. Katherine Patten, assist. lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1913.) Accessions 2281; total number of volumes in library 65,806; total number of photographs and prints 3000. Expended from Spencer Fund for books and periodicals \$7287.05; from general fund for photographs and prints \$196.68.

St. Paul. The contract for the new public library building has been awarded to the Thomas J. Steen Company of New York City. It will be built of Tennessee marble, the cost being approximately \$430,000.

Thief River Falls. The city council has passed a resolution providing for the purchase of a \$2000 site for the new Carnegie Library. The site is three blocks from the center of the city and within one block of the municipal auditorium and court house. The work on the library, for which \$12,500 has been contributed by the Carnegie Corporation, will start this spring.

IOWA

Davenport P. L. Grace D. Rose, lbn. (11th rpt.—1913.) Accessions 3005; total number of volumes in library 37,791. Circulation 172,674. New registration 1714; total registration 10,251. Receipts \$29,674.70; expenditures \$20,646.79.

A new deposit station has been opened in Friendly House, special efforts have been made in the line of publicity and a second tier of stacks has been erected in the book room.

Des Moines. Contracts for supplying shelving for the new medical library department in the Iowa State Library have been let by the state executive council to the Art Metal

Construction Company of Jamestown, N. Y. The contract price is \$760.

Dubuque. Carnegie-Stout F. P. L. Lillian B. Arnold, lbn. (11th rpt.—1913.) Accessions 1210; total number of books in library 31,017. Circulation 99,432. New registration 1009; total registration 11,946. Receipts \$9503.75.

Branch libraries are a necessity in a city the size of Dubuque, which covers 11.5 square miles, but with the limited income received they are out of the question, and the circulation is gradually decreasing in consequence. Through the coöperation of the principal of the Lincoln School and the Board of Education a branch station was opened in the school. The Board of Education furnishes the room with heat and light, and the other expenses, including the library assistant's salary, are borne by individuals in the community. The branch is a success, and a movement has been started for a similar station in another ward of the city.

Independence. In the will of F. Munson is a clause providing for the immediate erection of a library building to become later a part of the equipment of the projected Munson Industrial Training School.

NEBRASKA

Lincoln. State L. H. C. Lindsay, lbn. (Rpt.—biennium ending Dec. 1, 1912.) Accessions 3523; total number of volumes 65,871, not including 26,154 volumes of Nebraska Supreme Court reports. Out of the appropriation of \$3000 for general office expenses, about \$1375 was spent for binding and re-binding some 1800 volumes. All binding has been done in buckram at an average cost of 76 cents per volume. The greatest present need is a fireproof building for the library. For some time there has been talk of erecting a new capitol building, and the suggestion is made that one wing, for the library, Supreme Court, etc., should be built at once. A second suggestion is for the erection of a fireproof building of marble or granite on land just east of the capitol, belonging to the State Historical Society, which land the society will deed to the state providing an appropriation is made for the building.

South Omaha P. L. Mrs. Grace Pinnell, lbn. (9th rpt.—yr. ending Jl. 31, 1913.) Accessions 358; total number of volumes in library 9234. Circulation 37,801. New registration 837; total registration 2767. Receipts \$5208.82; expenditures \$5208.82.

COLORADO

Denver. The Library Board and the members of the Colorado Electric Club have a movement on foot to establish a business men's branch of the Public Library in the downtown district. The Electric Club has agreed to equip a room at the Chamber of Commerce Building if the Public Library will furnish the books. The nature of the library is to be chiefly reference, and all fiction will be eliminated except the monthly periodicals.

The South West

MISSOURI

Paris. Heirs of the late W. H. Dulaney of Hannibal, have made the announcement of a gift of \$30,000 to erect a memorial library at Paris. Mr. Dulaney's gift is unconditional, save as to site. He formerly lived in Paris.

St. Louis. Thirty-six women members of the graduating class of the Library School of the University of Illinois visited this city the last week in March. Every spring a tour is made either to Chicago or St. Louis for practical training. Frances Simpson, assistant director of the school, accompanied the party. The visitors inspected the Central and branch libraries, the Art Museum, the library at Washington University and the Mercantile Library and Missouri Botanical Garden.

St. Louis Mercantile L. Assn. William L. R. Gifford, lbn. (68th rpt.—1913.) Accessions 4985; total number of volumes in library 142,848. Circulation 119,195. Total registration 3299. Receipts \$64,992.14; expenditures \$61,663.67.

Trenton. With the extension of the parcel post to include magazines and books, the Trenton Public Library has broadened its field. Patrons on rural routes or getting their mail at the postoffice in Grundy county, who hold cards for library books, may order books by telephone or mail.

ARKANSAS

Eureka Springs. The new Carnegie Library was recently opened for visitors. It is one of the finest library buildings in this section of the state.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans. Following its policy of making reprints from time to time of matter relating to the state and city found in forgotten books, the Howard Memorial Library has recently had printed a hundred copies of the

account of a journey made to the Mississippi Valley in 1833. The reprint, like the original, is in German, and relates the adventures of one Friederich Arends, who started with his three children from Friesland in July, embarked for America at Bremen, and reached New Orleans the latter part of October. There is an interesting description of the passage up the river, and of the city as it appeared at that time.

KANSAS

Arkansas City P. L. Mrs. A. B. Ranney, lbn. (5th rpt.—1913.) Accessions 429; total number of volumes in library 4644. Circulation 18,275. New registration 673; total registration 2916. Receipts \$3074.54; expenditures \$2748.64.

Fort Leavenworth. Congress has appropriated \$60,000 for a school library building at the army service schools. The building will be located east of the school building, overlooking the Missouri river. Work on the building will start about July 1.

Fort Scott P. L. M. L. Barlow, lbn. (Rpt.—Dec., 1913.) Accessions 356 (231 juveniles). Circulation 22,425. Book purchases cost \$298.53, and magazines \$52.85.

Hutchinson. An architect's drawing, showing the proposed \$18,000 addition to the public library, has been sent to the Carnegie Corporation. The library is badly cramped in its present quarters, and the proposed addition would just double the room. It is planned to have the main entrance on Fifth street, if the improvement is granted.

Junction City. George Smith P. L. Garnette Heaton, lbn. (6th rpt.—1913.) Accessions 339; total number of volumes in library 9399. Circulation 29,437. New registration 559; total registration 3700. Receipts \$5314.22; expenditures \$4330.14.

Leavenworth F. P. L. Irving R. Bundy, lbn. (14th rpt.—1913.) Accessions 1559. Circulation 66,086. New registration 211; total registration 4652. Receipts \$7680.61.

Topeka. During the past year the library of the Kansas State Historical Society has been increased by the addition of 1403 books, 1240 volumes of newspapers and magazines and 6969 pamphlets, making the total number of pieces in the library 228,643. No count of manuscripts received during 1913 has been kept, the work being delayed until the society should be installed in its new quarters, when better methods for handling them will be adopted.

OKLAHOMA

Enid. As a result of a recent "penny day" \$60 was raised for the public library. A museum for curios, natural history specimens and relics of historical interest has been started in the library.

TEXAS

After an interval of three years *Texas Libraries* has been revived and will be published quarterly. The copy for the first quarter of 1914 contains the library laws of Texas as well as news notes of various Texas libraries, data from the latter in many cases including statistics for 1911, 1912 and 1913.

Houston. A petition has been filed at City Hall, asking for an annual appropriation from the city funds of \$13,500, instead of the \$7800 allowed at present for the public library. At Dallas the annual library allowance is \$16,000—they have 9500 borrowers; Fort Worth allows \$12,000 for its library, which has 12,000 borrowers; San Antonio's library costs \$14,000 a year, with its 10,000 borrowers, while Houston has a list of borrowers totaling 13,454, and can only keep its doors open on the \$7800 allowed. New books cannot be bought with this appropriation. For the past year 112,585 books were circulated by the Houston Library. The library was ten years old the first of March.

Wharton. The city council by unanimous vote has decided to maintain a Carnegie library. A mammoth petition signed by taxpayers of the city was presented by members of the New Century Club, a literary organization, holding membership in the State Federation of Women's Clubs, asking that the city authorize the setting aside of a fixed amount for the maintenance of a \$10,000 building. This building will be erected on the site of the club, which it is proposed to give to the city, with all books and equipment accumulated during the ten years' effort.

Pacific Coast

WASHINGTON

Seattle. The Seattle Public Library opened on Jan. 1, 1914, its eighth branch library, located on Queen Anne Hill. An interior view is reproduced in this month's JOURNAL. The building is a gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, being Seattle's fifth branch from this source, and is English scholastic Gothic in design. The material used was red burlap

brick, with terra cotta trimmings and slate roof. The main floor is partly divided by glass, each side of the delivery desk, into a children's room and an adult reference room, the open-shelf room being back of the delivery desk. Also on the main floor are the story-hour room, a small work room and the librarian's office and staff room with kitchenette. Semi-indirect lights are used throughout. In the basement is an auditorium, with outside entrance, seating 120 people.

Seattle. Mayor Gill recently attempted to remove Miss Adele M. Fielde from the library board. In a letter dated March 23 and marked confidential he asked for her resignation, to which she replied that as she had every reason to believe her work on the board was approved by the public, and as her term of office still had several years to run, she would in no case resign "on a confidential or secret demand. It is true that I openly opposed your election as mayor," the letter, published in the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, continues, "and if you wish to retaliate therefor let it be by an open and not a 'confidential' demand. 'A public office is a public trust.' I shall not immediately resign from the public library board." In his reply, also published in the same paper, the mayor writes: "The reasons for your removal were not political at all. I did not even know that you supported Mr. Cotterill. In my opinion there has been a consistent course of favoritism in the public library board; a large number of employes have been brought from the East to Seattle, to the exclusion of local taxpayers, and in the appointing of employes, in my opinion, local people have been discriminated against. I think the salary of certain favorite employes are essentially too high, while the salaries of minor employes are ridiculously low. From what I can learn you have consistently upheld this line of discrimination upon the part of the librarian, and these are my reasons for your removal, and I shall this day file the same with the city comptroller." In an interview on the library situation the mayor is quoted as saying: "I understand that the board stands 4 to 3 to put through Librarian Jennings' policy of paying easterners high salaries. I will not approve such work. The taxpayers of Seattle must be given preference to outsiders. If the board undertakes to recognize Miss Fielde as a member I will appoint a new board of seven members."

OREGON

Portland. In the reference department of the central library there has just been put in place a beautiful memorial tablet bearing this inscription: "In memory of John Wilson, pioneer merchant of Portland, by the gift of his own books, founder of this reference library, 1826-1900."

CALIFORNIA

Bakersfield. Three new branches to the Kern County Free Library were added during March, making the total number of branches where books may be had, twenty-eight. The new branches were established at Pond, Inyokern and Isabella. Miss Harriet Long, the librarian of the Kern County Free Library, says that within a short time over ten thousand books will be in circulation throughout the county.

Clovis. Official information has been received by the trustees that the donation of \$7000, which was asked of the Carnegie Corporation for a library, is to be given as soon as the deed for the proposed site is secured. The money will be turned over to the trustees and definite time for beginning the building will be set. Several plans have been submitted, but as yet none have been decided upon.

Long Beach. The resignation, on February 25 (recorded in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for March), of Miss Victoria Ellis, for ten years efficient and successful librarian of the Long Beach Public Library, caused widespread public regret and formal action of protest by the City Council and numerous local clubs and associations. Miss Ellis stated that her resignation had been forced by the hampering and censorious attitude of the Library Commission, which had made her position intolerable. The commission (or board of trustees) went into office on January 1, with an entirely new personnel, consequent on a changed city administration, and did not formally reappoint the librarian. On March 20 the commission issued an extended public statement on the library situation, which indicated that its dealings with the librarian had been almost wholly through correspondence, that no book purchases had been authorized, and that the requests of the librarian for supplies and for special books for special students had been refused. On Miss Ellis' retirement the commission appointed Miss Courtwright, first assistant, in temporary charge of the library.

Los Angeles. A suit is pending in the U. S. District Court here, brought by the government against the Pacific Library Binding Co. (binders to the Los Angeles and other public libraries), to collect a penalty of \$2000 for alleged violation of the contract labor law, in importing to Los Angeles in December, 1912, two expert bookbinders from Bath, England. The defence is based on the plea that the workmen are peculiarly skilled and thus come under the exemption clause of the law.

Oakland F. L., Alameda Co. Dept. Jean D. Baird, acting chief. (3d rpt.—yr. ending Je. 30, 1913.) Accessions 3892; total number of volumes 9824. Circulation 44,968. Total registration 3653. Receipts \$15,397.32.

This county library system is carried on through a contract made in 1910 between the County of Alameda and the Oakland Free Library. Sixteen stations are established. Pictures and stereographs are exchanged between branches, and a radiophon has been purchased, with the aid of which entertainments are given.

Sacramento. A proposal has been made that instead of the customary silver service a library be given to the gunboat *Sacramento*, and the suggestion is meeting with approval on all sides.

Sacramento. City Librarian L. W. Ripley has filed a report with the city commission dealing with the matter of accepting the Carnegie Corporation's offer to provide \$100,000 for a new library building. Mr. Ripley's report gives estimated costs for a new building, with suggestions as to type of building and plans. The amount required to furnish the building and several suggestions as to the location of a new building site were also incorporated.

San Bernardino. The San Bernardino County Library began operations February 1, and over twenty branches or stations have now been arranged for. The library work is carried on from the San Bernardino Free Public Library, Miss Waters, the county librarian, being also public librarian. San Bernardino county is the largest in the state, covering 20,055 square miles, and has a population of about 57,000, with about a dozen good-sized towns and cities. In the great desert section ten county library branches are distributed among the scattered centers of population, and the number will be steadily increased as the county work develops.

San Francisco P. L. Robert Rea, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1913.) Accessions 14,980; total number of volumes in library 130,381. Circulation 852,592. New registration 21,673; total registration 41,016. Receipts \$111,169.22; expenditures \$72,631.05.

A table of comparative statistics in the librarian's report shows how successfully the library has been reorganized since the fire. While there were in 1912-13 30,076 fewer volumes in the library than in 1904-05, there were 537 more card holders, and the circulation was greater by 22,367 volumes. The establishment of a department for municipal reference is under way, to be housed in the library building. The most notable gift of the year was John C. Cebrian's library of 350 volumes of rare Spanish books. An interesting gift of Californiana was received from the superintendent of the San Francisco mint. The only addition to the branch system was the establishment of a downtown station in the Emporium. This is maintained without cost to the library and has circulated more books than any other deposit station.

Santa Barbara. The California Library Association has offered a prize of \$50 for the best design for a name plate for the new Santa Barbara library building, now being erected.

NEVADA

Reno. With several prominent speakers present, including members of the State Legislature, the new University of Nevada Library Building, authorized by the last session of the Legislature at a cost of \$100,000, was dedicated here March 4. The building is now ready for occupancy. University exercises were suspended, and the ceremony, which began at 11 o'clock, was attended by both students and public. Music was furnished by the Men's and Girls' Glee clubs. The speakers, who were introduced by Dr. J. E. Stubbs, president of the university, included Charles B. Henderson of Elko, for the board of regents; Librarian Joseph D. Layman for the faculty; J. I. Crazier, president of the

associated student body, for the students; Senator W. J. Bell of Winnemucca, Assemblyman John J. Schorr of Wells, Robert M. Price and Walter E. Pratt.

UTAH

Miss Mary E. Downey of Columbus, O., has been secured by the state board of education to make a thorough investigation of library conditions throughout the state. Miss Downey began active work early in March, and by June 1 she expects to have covered the state, inspecting all existing libraries, school or public, and reporting conditions with recommendations to the State Board of Education. She strongly advocates establishment of county libraries at county seats, where books can be loaned out among the various centers of the county. By basing the system on the county unit, much better buildings can be erected for library purposes, the same to be supported by special county tax.

Ephraim. Work on the \$10,000 Carnegie building was started early in April, and it is expected that the building will be finished about September 1.

Canada

Toronto. During the year 1913 three new branches of the public library were opened, Northern (North Toronto), Dovercourt (Bloor and Gladstone avenue), and Earls-court (Boone avenue). Books purchased numbered 24,552; books cataloged for the reference library were 7997, and for circulating libraries 25,549. Circulation of books among children was 108,495. The greatest increases in circulation were at Riverdale and Deer Park branches. The largest circulation in the city is at the College Street branch. There were 190,747 books used in reference library. The J. Ross Robertson historical collection has been greatly added to and there are now 1961 prints illustrating the historical development of Canada. Visitors from abroad as well as from the city and province to the number of 36,000 visited the collection in the historical room during the year.

THE LIBRARIAN'S MOTHER GOOSE

V. REGISTRY.

*Bye, Baby Bunting,
Father's gone a-hunting
To find a little guarantee
That will serve for you and me.*

—Renée B. Stern.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature.

General

Library Bibliography

LIBRARY LITERATURE

The collection and organization of professional literature: a suggestion. William Pollitt. *Lib. World.*, F., 1914. p. 225-228.

In recent years every department of librarianship has advanced greatly, and the librarian is expected to be highly trained. Considering the width of the field of study, the library profession is decidedly poor in the number of suitable text books. There is little attempt to meet the demand for such literature, except by miscellaneous articles in professional journals.

To supplement the published works on library economy, the suggestion is made that in every large library members of the staff should make an effort to collect the publications of other libraries whenever the opportunity presents itself. In this way catalogs showing different forms of compilation, rule labels and circulars, etc., would be brought together and would form an interesting and valuable exhibit.

Following the Library Association syllabus of which Section V is "Library history, foundation and equipment," with five subdivisions, the collection could be arranged on the same scheme, and a different assistant put in charge of each section. The collector's name might be noted on the back of each contribution, thus ensuring due credit to each assistant.

The collection should be made a part of the permanent collection of the library, but managed by the assistants, who should make their own rules concerning its availability for home use. Circular letters might also be sent to librarians reading papers at library meetings, asking, if the article is not to be published, if the manuscript may not be added to the library's collection.

[The suggestions embodied in this paper have been agreed to by the senior members of the Leeds Public Library staff, of which the author is a member.]

Library Education. Schools

INSTRUCTION IN USE OF LIBRARY

"During the years 1912 and 1913," says the latest report from the Toledo, O., Public Li-

brary, "Miss Kountz gave instruction to 850 freshmen from the Central High School in the use of the catalog, location of books on the shelves and in a simple manner in some of the points of classification. This was an experiment which has been found to be highly successful in bringing about a closer relation between library and teacher and student. One of the excellent results of this training has been to give the pupils a greater freedom in the use of the library, many having been backward and even almost too timid to ask questions. These pupils came to the library a class at a time, accompanied by their teacher, for the first school period, leaving at 8.30, when the library is opened to the public."

Library as an Educator

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Vocational guidance work is being undertaken by an increasing number of libraries throughout the country. In Binghamton, N. Y., the vocational guidance committee has headquarters at the library. "Its members," states the librarian, "have studied several local industries and will submit reports as to conditions and opportunities for learning a trade in this city. The committee proposed a plan for an apprenticeship system and asked the Board of Education to offer a coöperative part-time industrial course in connection with high school work. Employers and representatives of the skilled industries are coöperating with the committee. On this committee are represented the public schools, the Chamber of Commerce and the public library."

Scope, Usefulness, Founding

Library Extension Work

LIBRARY AS A SOCIAL CENTER

At a recent meeting of the Library Board at Two Harbors, Minn., a plan was developed to organize a social center for girls in the basement of the library, where all the various useful arts and handicrafts could be taught, free of charge, by competent instructors. The library board approved the plan and unanimously extended their support by permitting the free use of the rooms. Teachers have been secured to give lessons in crocheting, art needle work,

basketry and weaving, and plain sewing. Seventy-three members were secured at the first meeting, and it is expected that the total enrolment will be over 100. It is hoped that a similar movement will be started among the boys for instruction along the lines of manual training.

PHONOGRAPH CONCERTS

A phonograph has been purchased for the library at Hibbing, Minn., and a concert will be held every Sunday afternoon between 5 and 6 o'clock.

EXHIBITS

The Botanical Department of the University of Oregon has arranged for the Public Library in Portland, Ore., a wild flower calendar which is now on exhibition in the circulation room of the central building. This is composed of water color studies made from nature by Mrs. Sweetser to illustrate Prof. Sweetser's new book on Oregon flowers. Studies of the wild flowers which are in bloom will be on exhibition each week. These will be changed from week to week as other flowers appear in the woods.

A "better books exhibit," under the auspices of the Publishers' Coöperative Bureau, including a thousand of the "better books" of the year, was held in the Public Library of Fitchburg, Mass., from April 21 to May 2. Original manuscripts, together with drawings and paintings were included. In order to inform the layman just how a book is made, the successive steps, from the original manuscript of the author to the finished book, were arranged for exhibition. Underlying the exhibition of objects of literary interest was the purpose of stimulating the desire for increased reading of a better class of books, among persons of all classes and ages. It was also intended to bring about a closer relation and a better understanding between the publishers and the reading public. The same collection has been shown in Boston and Springfield, Mass.; Cleveland, O.; Brooklyn, N. Y., and Newark, N. J.

DEBATES

California State Library is advocating that libraries throughout the state when asked by high school students or clubs for subjects for debate shall give consideration to the subjects that relate to measures to be voted upon this year by the people of the state. The State Library, to help the cause along, is planning to prepare lists of refer-

ences on some of the subjects that are not already covered satisfactorily by up-to-date bibliographies. The first list has been prepared; its subject is "The eight-hour working day."

Library Development and Coöperation

LIBRARY USE OF PARCELS POST

Advantage of the new parcels post rates for books has been taken immediately by the St. Louis Public Library. Since March 20 any registered library user has been able to order books from the Central Library to be sent by parcels post. A deposit is made in advance at the library to cover postage. One cent for wrapping books is added to the regular zone rates. Orders for books are given by telephone, by mail, or in person at the library. In case the regular library card is not available, a special card is issued. Books may be returned by parcels post. No deliveries from the central library to the post office are made after 5.30 p. m. To secure quick service by telephone, the library user mentions the words "Parcels post" as soon as connected with the library. Including one cent for the wrapper, the cost of having books delivered in this way in the city and the suburbs is six cents for the first pound, and one cent more for each added pound. Books weighing less than eight ounces are sent as third class matter, at one cent for each two ounces, with one cent added for the wrapper.

Founding, Developing and Maintaining Interest

LIBRARY ADVERTISING

Here is an excellent hint from the Vermont *Library Bulletin*: "If your library is not in its own building with its name above the door, but is in a rented building or a private house or a store, is its existence and location advertised to your townspeople and to strangers by a sign of any sort?"

"Might not the sign, read by people driving in for business, remind them that they had planned to get a book for themselves or for their children? Might it not call the attention of others to the fact that their town had a library, and interest them enough to make a visit and see what books were there? Might it not advertise the existence of a library—town or other—to the stranger passing through the town, and help to show him the general interest that Vermonters take in broad education through good reading.

"A simple sign would cost very little, and would be a good investment."

BOOKLISTS

The Free Public Library of Louisville, Ky., has recently issued for free distribution a series of reading lists for children in the form of colored bookmarks, a different color being used for each school grade. Each list contains about fifty titles, and they are prepared for the grades from the third to the eighth. The library has also issued five annotated lists of fifty-volume collections from the stations and extension department, and a list of recent accessions in German. Whatever the list, it is sure to have at the bottom the reminder "When you see a book, think of the Public Library."

"BETTER BABIES" BOOK LISTS

In a recent report Samuel H. Ranck of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library, describes what he terms "our better babies slips," which, he says, are mailed regularly to the mothers whose names appear in the official register of births. The "better babies slips" are issued under the general caption of "Some books for mothers," and in the list are some of the best known books on the care of children by recognized American authorities. Another slip which is sent to mothers gives a list of magazine articles and books which teach the value of clean food for children, the necessity of fighting flies, and the value of other hygienic precautions in guarding the lives of children.

LIBRARY EXHIBITS—SAN FRANCISCO

A library exhibit for the Panama Exposition. Helen E. Haines. *Bindery Talk*, N.-D., 1913. p. 3-4.

Remarks at a meeting of the Sixth District, California Library Association, at Pomona, Dec. 6, 1913.

There can be no question of the importance, the desirability, of having a suitable library exhibit at the Panama Exposition in San Francisco in 1915. American library development has been effectively presented at most of the great expositions of the past. The Centennial at Philadelphia, in 1876, saw the birth of the modern library movement and the organization of the A. L. A. For the Chicago World's Fair, in 1893, the first A. L. A. catalog was completed and the "A. L. A. library," representing nearly 4000 volumes of the 5000 listed, was exhibited. At the French Exposition in Paris in 1900 there was an excellent American library exhibit. At the St. Louis Exposition, in 1904, a model library, housed in the Missouri Building, was established and run as a regular branch of

the St. Louis Public Library, and the first supplement to the A. L. A. catalog was prepared for, and first distributed from, the exposition.

Since exhibits in the past have presented especially *equipment* (books, appliances, methods) the one for 1915 might well emphasize *results*, and show the very varied fields of service to which the library is now extending. Of course all material prepared for the Leipzig exhibit will be available for use at San Francisco, and a good exhibit there will make a splendid nucleus for the exposition in 1915.

A library exhibit in San Francisco. Alice M. Healy. *Bindery Talk*, N.-D., 1913. p. 6-7.

The most desirable form of exhibit would be a comparative exhibit such as was made at Chicago in 1893, and at St. Louis in 1904. Since any collection of library methods should be designed to help the librarian of the small library, the various schemes of classification and all extant systems of cataloging should be shown together there. An exhibit should be made of reference books arranged in groups, according to price, scope and usefulness. Libraries should contribute the forms used by them, charging systems, accession registers, registration systems, etc.

The three questions of advertising, extension and special libraries should have space. A collection of library plans, with comments on their good and bad points, might be shown. Publishers might send collections of books, with standard authors shown in various editions for purposes of comparison, and accompanied by a collection of publishers' and trade catalogs and critical reviews. A binding exhibit would be valuable, as well as a display of office supplies and fixtures.

At the close of the exposition the State Library at Sacramento should be the custodian of all material that does not have to be returned to the consignors.

Suggestions for library exhibit at San Francisco. Joseph L. Wheeler. *Bindery Talk*, N.-D., 1913. p. 4-5.

The San Francisco Exposition is one of the greatest opportunities that have ever been offered for placing library ideals and methods before the general public. With this in mind, the following suggestions are offered:

It would be very desirable to have as a leading feature a real working library, actually circulating books to the patrons and employees of the exposition, especially as an effort is

to be made to have all exhibits emphasize typical working conditions. No doubt the publishers would supply the books for the sake of the publicity, and possibly makers of library furniture would help in the equipment. A model of the state of California, showing the county system in operation, and a model library for a small village would be of great interest.

A great opportunity for newspaper publicity is offered, and deposit collections of books placed in the exhibits of manufacturers, social workers, schools, etc., would reach the attention of many who might not otherwise be attracted to the library exhibit. A set of "A. L. A. standard sizes," if suggested to the officials, would doubtless be followed by exhibitors, thus calling the attention of business people to another function of the A. L. A. The use of moving pictures, showing patrons borrowing and returning books, the children's rooms and other features of large and small libraries would attract attention, as would other pictures showing the use of books under very varied conditions.

COÖPERATION WITH NORMAL SCHOOL STUDENTS

One way in which librarians and students who are taking teachers' training courses may cooperate is indicated in what the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* says about a plan that is being tried in that state:

"In a number of towns the librarian has secured the coöperation of the county teachers' training class in conducting the story hour at the library. The supervisors have welcomed the work as offering additional practise of a sort difficult to secure in sufficient amount for their students. At Chipewewa Falls the students in the teachers' course at the high school take turns telling the stories, selected by the librarian. The instructor in charge has each student rehearse to her and is very glad for the class to have the work to do."

Libraries and the State

MUNICIPAL LIBRARY EXPENDITURES

The United States Census "Financial statistics of cities," just published, gives statistics of 193 cities for the year 1911. These include the following interesting data regarding municipal libraries:

Cities	Population	Average expenditures	Per cent. of total municipal expenditure	Expenditure per capita
8	500,000 and over..	352,114	1.7	.24
10	300,000 to 500,000..	40,314	1.4	.26
35	100,000 to 300,000..	33,799	1.5	.21
56	70,000 to 100,000..	12,094	1.4	.17
84	30,000 to 50,000..	6,950	1.6	.18

Library Support. Funds

CARNEGIE LIBRARY GIFTS

An editorial in *The Librarian and Book World* for February, 1914, concludes from "various signs and portents" that the heyday of the Carnegie Library in Great Britain has passed. The Dunfermline trust has a capital of £2,000,000. The trustees may use the interest of this fund for the distribution of libraries and organs, but they need not. The income for the next two years has already been promised, and the trustees give the warning to expect nothing at present with an emphasis that is considered suggestive. More, the services of an eminent professor have been secured to make an independent inquiry into the value of these library gifts to the community. The hope is expressed that the Library Association has taken the necessary steps to present a complete case for the libraries in this investigation, in order to ensure a just report on the library situation in England.

Government and Service

Staff

PROBATIONERS

A new method of selecting probationers for appointment to the lowest grade of the service (Grade D) was inaugurated by the New York Public Library during the later part of 1913, as the existing system failed to meet the needs of the circulating department. In place of the written examinations for admission to probation, conducted by the Library School, the preliminary selection of candidates under the new method is made on the basis of informal interviews with members of a so-called Committee on Examinations, with a view to determining as far as possible at the outset the personal fitness of each applicant for library work. In addition to the interviews with members of this committee, each candidate is required to submit, as part of her application, credentials of a high school education, or its equivalent.

The real test of the candidates thus selected comes during the period of probationary training, which consists of supervised practice under actual working conditions in four circulation branches, one month being spent at each branch. A limited amount of supplementary reading and study along special lines is also required, and brief tests on the various phases of the work are given at in-

tervals. The record of each probationer is carefully followed and those who fail to maintain the required standard of work during their terms are dropped. The period of probationary training may be shortened from the customary four months in the cases of candidates who show such aptitude for library work as to justify earlier appointment to the staff. There are no definite dates for admission to probation, candidates being allowed to begin at almost any time during the year, except in summer.

This plan of probationary training has been adopted experimentally and it is expected that certain modifications will be made as circumstances require.

Remuneration, Salaries, Pensions

SALARIES

A minimum wage for certificated library assistants. Ernest A. Savage. *Lib. World*, F., 1914. p. 228-232.

An admittedly controversial article advocating the adoption of a minimum wage for certificated assistants. For several years library committees have been offering these assistants with public library experience wages varying from 20s. to 30s. a week. It should be possible to tell these authorities that less than a certain salary is not to be offered to certificated men and women. The writer believes that libraries will eventually come under control of the Board of Education, and thinks this matter should be settled before the change comes.

Since the certificated assistants are the Library Association's special product, he maintains that they should be its special care. The association promises advancement to assistants taking advantage of its courses. When, to such students, wages of an unskilled laborer are offered, the association should protest, and to the fact that it does not is ascribed the dwindling attendance at the classes in London. "Everything relating to libraries, even low salaries, should be the business of the association and its committees." In the meantime, the present situation is doing injury to every librarian by lowering the calling in public estimation.

Rules for Readers

General

RESTRICTIONS ON READERS

In an article on "What our university lacks," written by a student of the University of California, for the February issue of

The Overland Monthly, there is a severe arraignment of the restrictions surrounding the various courses in the college curriculum, and the many ways in which the work of the students is hampered. Of the college library he says:

"I thought that I could study in the library, where, if anywhere, the books could be seen by the students. What was my surprise to learn that the books are kept locked; there is no access to them, except to some especial ones, mostly technical, kept in the reading room. To get out a book involves so much red tape, and takes up so much of one's time, that it is a luxury most of us can ill afford. The students rage at all this, of course. They are told that books are lost when accessible. What are our colleges for—books or people?"

Administration

Treatment of Special Material

MUSIC

The Public Library of Gary, Ind., has added to its collections some two hundred rolls of music suitable for use with player-pianos. These rolls of music will be loaned out under their proper restrictions exactly as if they were books. To encourage the study of the standard composers and to create a familiarity and a proper appreciation of their works, a series of six free lecture recitals are being given in the library auditorium. These recitals are given by William Braid White of Chicago, who is well known as the author of works on musical appreciation and history, and as the technical editor for many years of the *Music Trade Review*. The recitals cover the history of music under the following headings: Music of our great-grandfathers; Beethoven, the Titan; Chopin, the poet; Wagner, the revolutionary; The modern Europeans; MacDowell, the great American. At these recitals the music played and explained is drawn from the library collection, and is played upon the new piano fitted with player mechanism which the library has placed in its auditorium.

CLIPPINGS

In the summer of 1912 a clipping collection bearing on the work of the documents division of the New York Public Library was begun as an experiment. It soon developed into a useful tool and now has become indispensable, paying for itself many times over in the increased facility of service to readers. In the

beginning it was a clipping collection pure and simple; but as possibilities have manifested themselves, any contributory material has been included, and it now comprises booklets, circulars, pamphlets, letters, manuscript memoranda, etc. The base of supplies for the clippings is the newspaper room in the library, which contributes to the division all the papers not kept for binding. The papers so received come from all parts of the world, and are in a variety of languages. Daily papers and trade journals are scanned for notices of circulars, booklets, charts, etc. A member of the staff visits all exhibitions held in the city which are likely to yield material for the clipping collection. Managers of out-of-town exhibitions, commercial, banking, and civic organizations have responded generously to applications for literature. The material obtained is mounted on manila backs and the whole is kept in small vertical filing cases and arranged by a simple classification.

In the case of controversial legislation, such as the currency bill or the income tax measure, clippings, pamphlets, monographs, magazine articles, etc., are filed with the bill. Whatever current material the division has may thus be laid before a reader for his selection. In connection with the municipal ice plant inquiry, conducted by the borough president, photostat copies were made of some of the clippings.

Cataloging

CATALOGING CODES

Cataloging codes. Part IV (conclusion). Maurice H. B. Mash. *The Librarian*, F., 1914. p. 239-241.

End of the comparison of rules in the Anglo-American code and the Cutter code, with the general conclusion that the former is in general superior to the latter.

Classification

DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION (DEWEY'S)

The decimal classification as applied to small libraries. Part I. William Gifford Hale. *Lib. World*, Mr., 1914. p. 263-268.

A restatement of certain first principles of classification. A small library is here defined as one containing less than 10,000 books. This often means one person in sole charge, and all the books often shelved in one large room. Limitation of funds makes book selection a nice problem, and a systematic classification shows at a glance which sections most need strengthening. A broad classification, whereby all the books are divided into

eight or ten huge classes, will not give this information. On the other hand, the Dewey system, with its ten main classes, each subdivided into ten other classes, and these again subdivided into tens, seems to the writer to contain the solution of the difficulty, though he sees no reason why the system should end with these thousand subdivisions. He considers the limiting of book numbers to three figures a mistake, and advocates developing the system to take in five figures, if necessary.

Reference Work

LIBRARY INFORMATION BUREAU SERVICE

Library developments and the Information Bureau docket. G. W. Lee. Repr. from *Stone & Webster Pub. Serv. Jour.*, Jan., 1914. 8 p.

Books included in the Information Bureau's equipment include works on engineering, railways, and economics, reports and proceedings of societies, government documents (federal and state), bound periodicals, book and magazine indexes, year books, encyclopedias, dictionaries, directories, atlases and maps. About 1000 a year are added, and 400 superseded copies are auctioned off each year, making the present collection number about 6000 pieces. To vitalize this material there are about 40,000 cards, besides a file of some 1500 stock-in-trade questions. There are seven workers in the library to serve 600 people in the building, who make about 1500 requests for information a month. The general classification of the library, so far as practicable, is geographical. For non-geographical classes there are seven main divisions, with eight and nine for occasional use. For classification of periodical references a system based on the *Engineering Index* is used, with decimal numbers assigned to the primary divisions, with mnemonic subdivisions. A card index is also kept of the men in the office, with the special subjects on which they can give help. Three mimeographed sheets a week, containing special lists and book announcements, are put out, with occasional personal notes to various specialists. Many blank forms are used, and a sample of each new form is put aside on which to note desired changes. A set of duplicate indexes to many periodicals is kept, and is found to be a great convenience. Horizontal filing is preferred to vertical. The library is on friendly relations with about fifty other libraries in the vicinity, and has two inter-library workers. Various problems still re-

main to be solved, as the best method of handling transient material; how to keep track of state publications and new technical books so as to get into touch with them at once; and where to look for names of secretaries and other officers of associations of all kinds. The establishment of a clearing house of dates of local events is urged, a register of opinions of users of various commercial devices, and a reference book "commission."

Loan Department

SELF-CHARGING SYSTEM

The open shelf system, under which borrowers in public libraries are allowed to go to the shelves and select their own books, is now an established fact in most of our large libraries and in nearly all of the small ones, but the first instance where borrowers are utilized at the desk in charging and discharging their own books is a plan recently tried by the St. Louis Public Library at several of its smaller stations.

This "self-charging system," as it is called, has so far been used only in stations where a restricted class of persons have access to the book shelves. The book collections here number not more than three hundred volumes. The borrower charges the book to himself, according to directions which are conspicuously posted over the shelves. His card, after fastening to it with a rubber band the card taken from the book, is dropped through a slot; and the date on which the book will be due is stamped in it with a rubber stamp that hangs by a cord near at hand. Returned books are slid into a box through a slot, and fines are placed in an envelope and dropped into the same slot. Cards for home use may also be obtained by the same method.

An assistant visits the self-charging center to record the issue and check off the returned books, and to perform other necessary offices in connection with the system.

Obviously such a system as this can never be used except in a small station where the users are all trustworthy. So far the St. Louis Public Library has suffered no loss from the use of the plan.

ISSUE OF BOOKS

Each borrower in the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library may draw upon his card "one novel, two unbound periodicals, and any reasonable number of non-fiction." Seven-day books, including current periodicals, become due in seven days; novels not seven-day

books in fourteen days, and non-fiction in one month. These regulations embody the following extensions: 1. From one to any number of volumes of non-fiction. 2. From two weeks to a calendar month; students need no longer bother with "special" and "teachers" cards, and all borrowers enjoy the service previously rendered only to "specials." 3. Current periodicals from four to seven days.

LIBRARY PAY COLLECTIONS

How to run a book-club in connection with a public library. Part 1. *The Librarian*, F., 1914. p. 251-253.

As a preliminary to the article, which considers the subject entirely, of course, from the English point of view, the statement is made that "in the majority of cases it will be found a great nuisance, and only the need of the additional books or the additional funds to buy books will justify it."

It is recommended that the members have nothing to do with framing the rules, and that it be run as a subscription department or donation circle, thus avoiding liability for the English income tax. Subscriptions should be made payable direct to the library and the books when purchased must be regarded as the absolute property of the library, the length of time for their reservation for subscribers' use being variable.

The number of members, and the fees charged, will determine the class of book purchased. A large number of subscribers would enable the library to make selections from all classes of literature, but a small list of subscribers would limit the purchase largely to novels. Of three points to be considered (1) the fees, (2) the rules, and (3) the methods of administration, only the first is touched upon in this paper.

The fees must be at least as favorable as in the most favorable subscription library in the vicinity. Subscriptions should not be taken for less than three months, and should be payable in advance, and the receipt should show that the subscription is paid direct to the library.

Binding and Repair

BINDING

Summary of talks on bookbinding before training class of Los Angeles Public Library. *Bindery Talk*, N.-D., 1913. p. 14-17.

Book sewing is first treated. It involves two problems, fastening the leaves together, and attaching a cover thereto. To fold the sheets and sew through the line of the fold,

produces the most flexible book, but durability must also be considered in library binding. The kind of sewing is determined by the service expected from the books. In general, most reference books should be sewed through the folds, and circulating books by what is called "library sewing." The general method of the latter is to trim the back edges, tablet them with glue, divide them arbitrarily into sections which are pierced along their binding edge and sewn together by hand. Different kinds of stitches characterize the different methods of library sewing. Further strength is gained by sewing on cords or tapes and the good and bad features of such methods are here discussed. The use of tapes in cloth-bound books especially is advocated. Methods of attaching the covers are described. In some cases a strip of cloth is sewed to the first and last sections of the book, to be glued to the cover or inserted in its "split boards." In books sewed through the folds, on tapes, such form of end sheets should be used as will provide a flap of cloth to pass around the adjoining section and be caught into the sewing. Sometimes a strip of cloth is placed down the center fold of a section, especially the first and last, to support the sewing threads.

"Forwarding" is defined to include trimming, sprinkling edges, glueing up, rounding, backing, putting on tubes, putting on leathers and boards, siding, stamping corners, pasting up and pressing. All materials are prepared in advance and the books are passed from one operative to another so that all parts may be finished and the book put into the press while all paste is still damp, so that it may dry in exactly the right shape. Trimming and sprinkling are intended to improve the appearance of the edges of a book. Glueing up, rounding, backing and putting on tubes are processes applied to the backs of books affecting both its looks and its durability. A fabric (either cotton flannel or canvas) is glued to the back of the book, and in one of several ways is attached to the cover. Split boards are necessary for covers of heavy books, while smaller or lighter books may be held by glueing the tapes to the inner surface of the boards.

The distance the board is set away from the groove at the back of the book determines its kind of "joint," the "French joint," with a wide groove between the back of the book and the board, being best adapted for books having hard usage.

Libraries on Special Subjects

JEWISH BOOK COLLECTIONS

The scope of the Jewish division in the light of library practice. A. S. Freidus. *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, F., 1914. p. 104-107.

The establishment of the Jewish division of the New York Public Library implied a departure from usual library practice, as in most schemes of library classification the primary arrangement is by subjects. The present method is not without precedent, however, as a similar scheme has been followed at different times in the past in Dresden, Berlin and Munich. The Cutter system of classification also makes full provision for those who may wish to arrange their collections by countries, with subdivisions by subject.

At the present time there are reported to be thirty-one general libraries having departments of Hebrew books or manuscripts. In the Bibliothèque Nationale, Hebrew manuscripts are kept together and placed at the head of the Oriental collections, but the printed books are scattered throughout the different sections according to subject. Other libraries distribute according to their subjects works of Jewish interest written in modern languages (Judaica), but keep together all books printed in Hebrew type (Hebraica). It seems to the writer poor library economy to scatter the Judaica where the Hebraist cannot assist in its care and use.

In the British Museum Library the only Hebrew books not located in the Hebrew department are those belonging to special collections and polyglot Bibles. The Guildhall Library of London has a special collection of Hebraica and Judaica. In Germany the Königliche Bibliothek at Berlin and the Stadtbibliothek at Frankfort-on-the-Main give their Jewish departments ample scope, and the Universiteits-Bibliotheek at Amsterdam and the Imperial Public Library at St. Petersburg have special Jewish departments.

The racial arrangement adopted for the Jewish division of the New York Public Library is at the same time a classification of the books according to their readers and users. To accommodate the large Jewish population of New York the division has aimed to cover all branches of the encyclopedic knowledge of Judaism and the Jews, including a wide range of subjects, both sacred and secular, and it has met with unanimous and hearty approval of students.

Reading and Aids

Work with Children

CHILDREN, WORK WITH

The child and the library. Angie E. Tracey. *Bull. Me. State Lib.*, Ja., 1914. p. 2-4.

A restatement of the first principles governing children's library work. The public library workers of the present day must supplement to a considerable extent the work of the public school teacher, and consequently every library should have a room set apart for children, with some one specially sympathetic with children in charge. The community must be studied in an effort to understand conditions surrounding the children. The library worker, unlike the teacher, has all ages at all hours, and while a certain dignity must be maintained, the children should be made to feel at home and should be allowed to browse around at will. Children coming to the library for the first time should be welcomed and helped to understand the library, and made to feel that the librarian is a friend. The use of the bulletin board is advocated, and the story hour, informal as well as formal. Quiet games to play, dissected maps to put together and simple exhibits are also recommended.

REFERENCE WORK WITH CHILDREN

The students of the Waterloo (Eng.) Boys' Evening Technical Institute, together with a troop of boy scouts, paid their third annual visit to the Waterloo Public Library in February, the object being to bring the boys into closer touch with the library. Miss Fearnside, the librarian, gave a brief account of the building and described the use of the different departments.

To enable the students to become practically acquainted with the library, a set of questions were given to each, and those who wished might compete for prizes given by the Library Committee and other friends. The answers to all the questions were to be obtained in some part of the library by consulting the books, magazines, periodicals, papers, maps, etc., that were to be found there. The questions were many and various, and were arranged to test the observation powers and intelligence of the competitor, who became at once a research student, and while looking for the answer to his particular question often discovered information that he had not previously dreamed of, and at the same time obtained a practical acquaintance with the

building. The following questions, selected from many, will serve to show the character of the competition, and the range of subjects dealt with:

The number in the card catalog for books about "Telegraphy" is 654. What books can you find in it about this subject?

Find from the card catalog who wrote "Treasure island," "Little Dorrit," "Lancashire witches," "The three musketeers."

Find from the author catalog how many works by Sir Walter Scott can be borrowed from the library.

What is the name of the mail boat for New York sailing from Liverpool February 21? Where did you find the information?

What is the difference between a "dirigible" and an "aeroplane"?

What is the meaning of the word "altruism"?

Find from the exhibits in the museum where the following birds make their nests: Kittiwake gulls, coots, larks?

Character of Reading in Libraries

BOOKS AND READING

How to get the best books read. E. T. Canon. *Pub. Libs.*, Mr., 1914. p. 96-98.

Miss Canon is librarian of Colorado College. She says: "I feel very strongly that if the reading habit is not formed in college (if it has not been formed before) that it has small chance of ever being formed. . . . I am convinced of one thing—that the very best way to get books read is to read them ourselves.

"I am going to direct my remarks to library assistants for two reasons—because head librarians do not need to be told to read, and because the assistant meets more people over the desk in the day's work than the librarian. . . . All sorts of advertising, all kinds of lists, will not in the main succeed greatly, if the personal touch is withdrawn. So I say that it is not enough that the librarian should read. He and his assistants are the only paid literary agents in the community and they should know books—old, new, good, bad and indifferent." Miss Canon then discusses some specific books that she has circulated with success, starting with biography and passing on to letters and informal essays. In closing she says: "How shall we bring these books to the attention of the readers, especially to those with whom we seldom have a word? Bulletins near the door, and the books listed shelved near by; change the collection often. Watch the people who come in and call their attention to books along the line of their in-

terests. Publish annotated lists in the newspapers, have them for distribution in the library, use them for book marks. If certain books seem to be neglected, put them in a conspicuous place.

"We cannot force people to read, but if we can kindle in them the least desire, and can pass on to them some of our treasures, we may feel sure they will discover treasures of their own."

Literary Methods

Library Appliances

BOOK SUPPORTS

The New Haven Public Library has a very satisfactory support furnished by the makers of the stack, which fits in the turned front edge of the shelf, is easily put in place, easily moved and perfectly firm in use, and without the thin edge which invites the injury of books inadvertently pushed over it by the public. It is quite likely that the manufacturers of steel stacks can furnish similar satisfactory supports if the demand is made for them. —*Bull. Bibl.*

Bibliographical Notes

The articles on the "Columbia Law Library and its work," written by Frederick C. Hicks, assistant librarian at Columbia University, which were originally printed in the *Columbia Alumni News*, have now been reprinted in pamphlet form.

A reprint has just been made by G. E. Stechert & Co., of Roorbach's "Bibliotheca Americana," volume IV. Most copies of Roorbach that have come into the market have lacked this fourth volume, the scarcity being due to the fact that the stock of the original edition seems to have been sent by mistake to the paper mill.

The Charity Organization Society announces that it will supply without charge to libraries, copies of the "Charities directory of the City of New York," so long as the present supply lasts, for the years 1907-1913 inclusive. Each request should enclose six cents in stamps for each volume ordered to cover parcels post. Address "The Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second street, New York City."

The lectures which were first given by Arthur E. Bostwick before the training class

of the Brooklyn Public Library, and afterward in the New York and St. Louis public libraries, have now been gathered together and published in a little volume called "Ear-marks of literature," with the McClurg imprint. The things that make good books good are discussed, and the nature of literature, the characteristics of literary style, the structure, appreciation, preservation, and ownership of literature, are among the matters taken up.

A reference book of value to every librarian, in these days of universal interest in the stage and concert hall, is the new "Who's who in music and drama." The book is edited by Dixie Hines and Harry Prescott Hanaford, and is published by Mr. Hanaford, whose offices are in the Knickerbocker Theater Building, in New York City. Of its 560 pages, 317 are devoted to biographies of the notable men and women in music and drama. The rest of the volume contains the record of first-night casts of new plays and important revivals produced in New York from June 1, 1910, to August 30, 1913, numbering 503 such productions, an index to the players taking part in them, and the casts of all operas produced at the Metropolitan Opera House, and of the Chicago and Boston Grand Opera companies for 1910-1913.

The New York Times has started on the second volume of its Index, which furnishes "a master-key to all newspapers," while indexing every item of news appearing in its own columns. In each entry the date of issue is given, then the number of the page and the number of the column, assuming that the columns are numbered 1 to 8, from left to right. A list of the libraries and institutions in the United States and in foreign countries which have authorized the announcement that files of the Times are kept by them, is included in the volume, and new names are added at the first of every quarter. The Index is published quarterly in paper covers for \$6 per annum, and in cloth covers for \$8 per annum.

The November, 1913, issue of the *Library Miscellany*, the library quarterly published in Baroda, India, is a convention number. The English section contains a detailed report of "library week" at Lake George, which was attended by Mr. Kudalkar, the new head of the Baroda Library system. Several of the papers there presented are reprinted in full,

together with an interview with Dr. Melvil Dewey. There is also an appreciation of Rabindra Nath Tagore, and a report of the English Library Association meeting at Bournemouth, with summaries of most of the papers and the president's address reprinted in full. To make the *Miscellany* appeal to a wide class of readers in its own country, sections are each month printed in Gujarati and Marathi. In the November number are portraits of the Maharaja Gaikwar of Baroda, Mr. Kudalkar, Dr. Dewey, and Miss Hitchler, and views of Lake George and the Hotel Sagamore.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

GENERAL

- BOOKS of 1913; culminated from the *Book Bulletin* of the Chicago Public Library. 161 p.
 A LIST for small libraries; selected from books of a year. Issued by West. Mass. L. C. 4 p.
 A SELECTED list of books recommended by the Ontario Library Association. . . . Parts III, IV. Ontario, Dept. of Educ., 1913. 23 p.; 46 p.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ALFALFA
 Alfalfa. Riverside (Cal.) P. L. 45 p. 25 c. (Bull. 80.)

AMERICANA
 Americana: 2000 books, pamphlets, maps and manuscripts relating to the American continent. . . Philadelphia, Franklin Bookshop. 138 p. (Catalog no. 30, 1914.)
 Catalogue of the Marshall Americana, printed and in manuscript. Amer. Art Assn. unpagd. [1972 nos.]
 Rare and scarce Americana: state, county and town history, genealogy. . . Stan. V. Henkels. 96 p. (Catalog no. 1107.)

ANIMAL PSYCHOLOGY
 Sackett, Leroy Walter. The Canada porcupine; a study of the learning process. Henry Holt, 1913. 3 p. bibl. \$1.15. (Behavior monographs.)

ARCHITECTURE
 Briggs, Martin Shaw. Baroque architecture. McBride, Nast & Co. bibls. \$5 n.

ASIA—FLORA
 Lloyd Library of Cincinnati. Bibliography of the flora of Asia. July, 1913. 29 p.

BYRON, GEORGE GORDON NOEL, Lord.
 Byron's Childe Harold; cantos III and IV; The prisoner of Chillon, and other poems. Holt, 1913. 4 p. bibl. 35 c. (English readings for schools; edited by W. L. Cross.)

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Early English literature, prior to 1700. Maggs Bros. 116 p. (No. 321.)

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Murray, Gilbert, *i.e.*, George Gilbert Aimé. Euripides and his age. Henry Holt, 1913. 4 p. bibl. 50 c. n. (Home university lib.)
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Publications on the subjects of fire prevention and fire protection available in the files of the National Protection Assn., correct to June 1, 1913. 70 p.
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Wilson, Louis N. G. Stanley Hall; a sketch. G. E. Stechert. 26 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.
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A reference list on Hollowe'en [*sic*]. Thanksgiving and Christmas. Riverside (Cal.) P. L. p. 6-47. 15 c. (Bull. 120.)
- HOME ECONOMICS**
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Elmer, Mrs. E. O. Reading list on juvenile delinquency, juvenile courts, and reform schools. (In *Bull. of Philippine P. L.*, Ja., 1913. p. 95-99.)
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The Napoleon collection formed by William J. Latta, of Philadelphia, Pa. Part III. The Anderson Galleries. p. 399-514.
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Phelps, Edith M., *comp.* Selected articles on the parcels post. 2, ed. rev. White Plains, N. Y., H. W. Wilson Co., 1913. 12 p. bibl. \$1 n. (Debaters' handbook ser.)
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Gray's parish register catalogue; containing parish registers, college and school registers, family histories, and records of the British army. Acton, London, Eng.: Henry Gray. 45 p. (no. 2.)
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Sies, R. W. Teachers' pensions in Great Britain. 2 p. bibl. (U. S. Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1913, no. 34. (Whole no. 544.)
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- PROBATION**
Literature published by the State Probation Commission. (In *Manual for probation officers*. N. Y. State Probation Commission, 1913. p. 243-245.)
- PUBLIC HEALTH**
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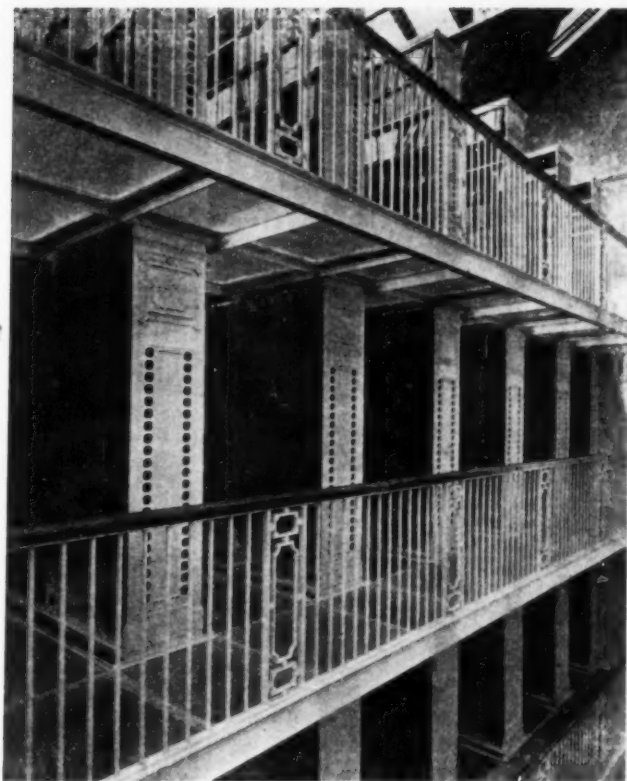
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